Historical Society of

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXI No. 5—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA TUESDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1922.

DOXSEE & CO.

Wishing all our patrons and friends

A Very Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR.

The Leading Millinery House

XMAS GIFTS

We have just received a nice line of

"BOURO" ALUMINUM-WARE

(fully guaranteed)

and put up in attractive boxes for Xmas.

We have also

Pyrex Ovenware,
Snow Shoes,
Skates,
Safety Razors,
Hand Sleighs,

And many other suitable goods for gifts.

You will find the prices this year quite reasonable.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Oaton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

Bran, Shorts, Flour and Feed Cheaper than the Cheapest

Frost Fence Wire and Gates on Spring Payments.

Maple Cord Wood at $10 per Cord

at Dennis O'Connors. See him.

Hay, Grain and Seeds bought and sold. Car lots delivered at any station.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM ARTHUR IRISH, of the Town of Napanee, formerly of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife FLORENCE BEATRICE IRISH whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, October 17th, 1921.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicant.
46-13

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ODESSA

Following are visitors: Mrs. D. McLaren, Toronto, with her daughter, Mrs. Elwell Emmons; Fred Sproule, Toronto, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sproule.

Mrs. Freeman, Sydenham, with her daughter, Mrs. Lewis Snider; Charley Hamm, Toronto, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hamm.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson, Napanee, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Leaman, Bedford Mills, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. John Heath.

A. E. Judge, Smithville, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Judge.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Snider spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Snider.

Mrs. Albert Baker has left to spend the winter with her son, Percy Baker, Toronto.

William Clyde and sister, Mrs. Hamilton, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Thomas Clyde, have returned to spend Christmas at their home in Kingston.

Charley Emmons spent Christmas with his aunt, Mrs. Mahar, Montreal.

Mrs. Maneur is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Lee, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Watts, spent Christmas the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, Kingston.

The out-of-town teachers spent the holidays at their homes, Miss Milling, Napanee; Miss Morris, Harriston; Miss Byers, Stanleyville; and Miss Darling, Moscow.

Mrs. William Vrooman spent the past two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Lindsay, Sydenham.

Mrs. Meaford Montgomery, who underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Hotel Dieu is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham have returned from spending a week with their daughter, Mrs. Mathews, Rochester, N.Y. They also visited relatives in Syracuse and Watertown, N.Y.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Elwell Emmons in the death of their little daughter, Audrey, who passed away in the Hotel Dieu hospital, Kingston, after a very serious illness which developed into meningitis. Rev. Mr. McTear officiated at the funeral. The pallbearers were Vincent Kilgannon, Fred Powley, Leslie Heath and Charlie Cairns. The remains were placed in Wilton vault to await interment.

The Christmas tree and concert given for the school children in the town hall was a great success. The programme consisting of dialogues, recitations, drills, club swinging and vocal selections given by the school children and the Sunday school was very creditably rendered. The hall was well filled and the large Christmas tree was laden with gifts from Santa Claus and were distributed to the children after the concert.

ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Napanee Horticultural Society will be held at the office of Herrington, Warner & Grange, on THURSDAY, THE 12th DAY OF JANUARY, 1922, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. S. HERRINGTON,
Secretary.
5-b

NOTICE TO COMPANIES

All incorporated companies are notified that at the last session of the Legislature the Ontario Companies Act was amended as follows:

"On or before the first day of February in each and every year, every corporation, whether incorporated under the laws of Ontario or otherwise, which has its head or other office or is doing business, or any part thereof, in the Province of Ontario, and not being a corporation liable to payment of taxes under The Corporations Tax Act shall without notice or demand to that effect make out, verify and deliver to the Provincial Secretary, on or before the 8th day of February each year, a detailed statement or return containing certain information as of the 31st day of December next preceeding."

If a corporation makes default in complying with the above, such corporation shall be liable to a penalty under section 135 of The Ontario Companies Act.

Blank forms for making the above return may be obtained on application at the Provincial Secretary's office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of December, 1921.

H. C. NIXON,
Provincial Secretary
5-b

KING NAMES CABINET

New Government Assumed Control Thursday Afternoon.

Size of Ministry Has Been Reduced From Twenty-Two to Eighteen Members, and Every Province, Excepting Manitoba, Is Represented In the Line-up—Lemieux Is Slated as Speaker in Next Parliament.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—For the administration of the Government of Canada, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the men selected to compose his Cabinet, have assumed responsibility. After twenty-three days of waiting the change in the political order necessitated by the result of the general election was accomplished Thursday afternoon. The Government of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen relinquished the reins of office and the new Government of Hon. Mackenzie King took them up.

The Liberal leader's Cabinet is officially announced as follows:

Nova Scotia.

Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance.

Hon. Daniel Duncan Mackenzie, Minister without portfolio and Solicitor-General.

New Brunswick.

Hon. A. B. Copp, Secretary of State.

Prince Edward Island.

Hon. John Owen Sinclair, Minister without portfolio.

Quebec.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Minister without portfolio.

Hon. Ernest Severin Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Re-establishment and Minister in charge of the Department of Health.

Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice.

Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs and Excise.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. James Alexander Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Ontario.

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, president of the Privy Council.

Hon. George Perry Graham, Minister of Militia and Defence and Minister of the Naval Service.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General.

Hon. Thomas Andrew Low, Minister without portfolio.

Hon. William Duncocle Kennedy, Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor.

Saskatchewan.

Hon. William Richard Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.

Alberta.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Minister of Mines.

British Columbia.

Hon. Hewitt Bostock, M.A., Minister of Public Works.

The size of the Cabinet has been reduced. At the time of the formation of the Unionist administration, for reasons connected with the war, the Cabinet was increased in size by Sir Robert Borden. It was made of equal size by Mr. Meighen at the time of his recent appeal to the electorate. There were in the administration with which Mr. Meighen appealed to the country twenty-two Ministers; but the King Cabinet consists of only eighteen. Two of them are in the Senate.

Hon. Hewitt Bostock's appointment to the Department of Public Works is only temporary. Mr. Bostock is to be made Speaker of the Senate when Parliament opens, and is to be succeeded by another British Columbian in the Ministry. Hon. Dr. J. H. King, at present Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, it is thought, may be Senator Bostock's successor in the Government.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who has in the past been a Cabinet Minister, is to be the King Government's nominee for the Speakership of the House of Commons, and George H. Boivin, member-elect for Shefford, Quebec, is to be passed over. Mr. Boivin served as Deputy Speaker of the Commons during the term of office of the Union Government. He is a Liberal, but was chosen for the Deputy Speakership because the following of the Government, elected in 1917, included French-speaking members, and because a French-speaking member was required for the position. It is reported that Hance J. Logan, of Cumberland, N.S., will likely be nominated for the Deputy Speakership. Finally, the Prime Minister and his Government will consider advisability of appointing, in an honorary capacity, Parliamentary Under-Secretaries to assist the Ministers during the sessions of Parliament.

The Cabinet accords representation to eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion. Manitoba alone is unrepresented and Alberta's representation depends upon whether or not a seat can be found in the province for Hon. Charles Stewart.

Quebec Ministers and the Departments of Justice, Customs and Excise and Trade and Commerce, and will thus be members of the Treasury Board, headed by Hon. W. S. Fielding. The Ontario delegation includes two representatives of the English-speaking Protestant holiths of the Dominion. It also includes Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, who was defeated in South Toronto, and for whom a seat will have to be found.

In the Cabinet of nineteen members are six who were Ministers of the Crown during the regime of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Premier King, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. H. S. Beland, Hon. Jacques Bureau, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, and Hon. Charles Murphy.

JOHN BELL AYLSWORTH

There were no railways, but many forest trees in Upper Canada, when John Bell Aylsworth began to breathe; he lived till there were perhaps too many railways, and certainly too few trees.

Near the centre of Ernestown township, on the 10th of January, 1828, he was born the second son of Ann MacGillivray and Job Aylsworth. There were no telegraphs then; and but few doctors; no postage stamps; no envelopes, even; letter-sheets were folded so as to leave space for the address; the folds were sealed with wafers. The amount of the postage depended upon the distance the letter was to go. Wolves howled through the woods; bears were the bandits that plundered the settlers.

Mr. Aylsworth's mind was rich with oft told tales of his boyhood, and of the rebellion of 1837. In 1834 he first saw Newburgh. Part of his "schooling" he received in Newburgh academy when the late Rev. Dr. S. S. Nelles was headmaster. Mr. Aylsworth was the first assessor of the Municipal Corporation of Newburgh (1859). Afterwards, during many years he served the same community as Municipal Clerk, Councillor, and Reeve, and member of the Academy Board of Education. His hard working farmer-father's stay-at-home son was "John"; he had three brothers and three sisters, all of whom he out-lived.

For more than fifty years he was Secretary-Treasurer of Camden Township Agricultural Fair; and throughout the greater part of the same long period Secretary Treasurer of Addington County Agricultural Society also. For twelve years and upwards he was elected one of the Directors of the Provincial Exhibition; and in 1881 President of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association. He was appointed a member of the Ontario Agricultural Commission of 1880-82. In the year the Liberal Party of Addington in convention nominated him, in his absence, as their candidate for the Dominion Parliament. One might almost say he was an hereditary Methodist, and temperance man. For more than seventy years he was an official of the Methodist church. The last vote he gave was for the Ontario Temperance Bill; one of his sons carried him up the steep stairs of the polling place, when, in April, 1921, he registered his vote, being in his 94th year. He was a member of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance and of the Independent Order of Foresters; also an officer of the Dominion Grange; and County President of the Patrons of Industry; as also of the Farmers' Institute; and of the Lennox and Addington Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. All his long life a farmer, his was the great joy of taking pride in his employment, and of deriving satisfaction therefrom. He ploughed very many furrows; and he always took pains to plough them straight.

His life may not inaptly be said to have illustrated the text,—

"Length of days is in Her right hand; in Her left hand are riches and honor."—Prov. III: 16.

CENTREVILLE

We are enjoying a little sleighing just now.

There will be an election for Councillors in Camden, the Reeves being elected by acclamation. This will be the first municipal contest here in several years.

Farmers are all busily engaged getting up firewood at present as the swamps were never better.

The party in the hall here on Monday evening, the 26th, was largely attended.

W. B. Clarke, Violet, spent a couple of days the past week the guest of his uncle, E. H. Perry.

Mr. E. J. Perry and sons are anxiously awaiting more rain before resuming their lumbering operations in the north country.

Miss H. M. Gurrin is spending the holidays at her home in Peterboro.

We had a cheese meeting here on the 27th of December, but no decisions were reached. There will be another later on.

STELLA

At the last regular meeting of Court Stella, No. 653, C.O.F., the following officers were elected: C.R., William J. Glenn; V. C. R., Richard A. O'Connor; R.S., C. E. Gibson; F.S., William Fleming; Treas., Edward A. Scott; Chaplain, William D. Saunders; S.W., Jas. Kolbrick; J.W., Wesley Brown; S.B., William Cochrane; J.B., William J. McKee; Conductor, James Glenn; Court Deputy, D. Caughey, Jr.

The teachers and pupils of S. S. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, gave a concert in Victoria hall which was attended by a goodly crowd. A Christmas tree laden with gifts was also part of the entertainment.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church also held their annual Christmas entertainment in Victoria hall.

There are many holiday visitors here at present.

H. H. Howard has arrived home from sailing on the upper lakes.

W. H. Preston, tax collector, has made his rounds.

John Miller, Jr., has also returned home from sailing.

A VOICELESS PARTY

The greatest danger that the Drury Government has to face is not the understanding criticism of its acts, but rather the fact that its side of the case may never be fully placed before the country. The Drury Government is essentially a business Government. The large city dailies, because perhaps of some personal prejudice, or because they have gone so far in championing the Hydro policy that at this late date they can hardly turn back, are opposed to the present Ontario Government. The papers of the smaller centres are unquestionably favorably disposed but, unfortunately they often enough do not deal with political issues, while very often their news bears the viewpoint of some Canadian news service which all too often means that it is colored by the subtle propaganda that the larger papers are anxious to disseminate.

Mr. Drury's government has no need to fear criticism, but there is great need to fear the effects of lack of understanding. It is accused of extravagance by some, because the newspapers have seduously avoided mentioning the fact that seventy-five per cent. of the Provincial expenditures are on Hydro schemes that were not originated by the Drury Government. These enormous expenditures on the Hydro projects, were inaugurated by preceding governments. They had so obligated the country, that to turn back entirely would have been to throw into the discard millions of dollars and years of work. On the other side, Mr. Drury is sometimes accused of over cautiousness, because he has refused to sanction the hare-brained Hydro Radial scheme, that was to plunge the province into a virtually bankrupting debt. He is accused by the press generally of being opposed to public ownership, because he has dared to challenge the actions of Sir Adam Beck, and to call for a reasonable accounting of expenditures.

Sooner or later Mr. Drury will be compelled to appeal to the country again. When he does the issue will be an issue of extravagance, it will be the Hydro forces against the Premier, and on the side of the Hydro will be ranged the city papers.

This campaign it would seem has already begun. In last Friday's issue of the Toronto Globe, a paper that has owned a blind and unthinking allegiance to the Hydro schemes, there appears, a front page story purporting to be the conditions that Globe representatives have found prevailing in the country just after the Federal election. The paper mentions the many despatches it has received, though it fails at the same time to follow the usual newspaper practice of quoting these despatches. The burden of the argument however, is that the Farmers' party is being rebuked in Ontario. It insidiously argues that the country and the Farmers are opposed to Mr. Drury's Hydro policy, and that this was a large factor in the defeat of many Progressive candidates in Ontario.

It is quite possible of course that in certain sections where the Farmers have pictured the Hydro Radials passing at their door, there may be a certain element of disfavor with the opposition to the scheme. But to urge that this was in any large degree a factor as to beg the obvious evidence. The sections in which Progressive candidates suffered most followed the line of the lakes. In some of these sections the Hydro policy was an issue, but but in all of them the tariff was and always has been a matter of first importance. The sections in which the Progressives of Ontario fared the best, paralleled the route taken to other fruit growing sections. The fruit and truck growers were one of the strongest opponents of Reciprocity. They have constantly advocated a larger measure of protection for their products, and have consistently opposed tariff reductions. It was these men, doubtless made fully aware of the strong free trade sentiments of the Progressive group, through the wild tirades of the Farmers' Sun, who voted not against the Farmers' Candidate, but against a possible coming of free trade.

The farmers of this province being wise in the credit to themselves for the government that their elected representatives have given the province, they have reason to feel that as the government should be returned to power. They must, however, realize that a very definite campaign is being waged against the Drury Government, by an agency that has a thousand voices, distributing broadcast a garbled record of the government's action. The farmer if he would see his government returned to power, must disregard these voices. He must base his judgment on the facts. The Hydro question, every phase of it, is in print. It is for the farmer to study the facts of the case and do his own thinking. Don't let anybody condemn your government unheard.—Farmers' Magazine.

Aladdin Lamps!

Two styles, Stand or Hanging. Price reduced. Headquarters at Wallace's Drug Store. For sale by

FRED RUSSELL,
Selby.

Give The Boy

Skates, a Pocket Knife, a Flash Light, or a Sled, and make him happy. All at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

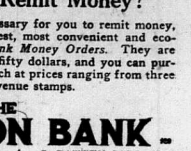
How Do You Remit Money?

THE next time it is necessary for you to remit money, remember that the safest, most convenient and economical medium is *Bank Money Orders.* They are issued for any amount up to fifty dollars, and you can purchase them at our nearest branch at prices ranging from three cents to fifteen cents, plus revenue stamps.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH G. PATTEN CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 16.



Christmas has gone-but Christmas is coming

Perhaps you could not give the presents you wanted to give, because there was not money enough to go round.

Join the "Christmas Club" NOW, and start to save for the Christmas that is coming.

Our "Christmas Club" is the easy, helpful way of arranging for gifts. It makes saving systematic—a matter of keeping faith with yourself—and enables you to put by a regular sum each week, and have all the money you need in the Bank when it is time to buy the presents.

You will never miss the small weekly deposits that enable you to join the Club—and the accumulated amount of these small sums will delight you.

Every Member of the Family May Join

You and each of the children—your relatives and friends—may join the Club and make weekly deposits of any amount desired. There is no charge—no dues—no membership fees. All you have to do is to call at the Bank, decide how much you want to save each week, and receive a Coupon Deposit Book.

5-b

Even Payment Classes

in which the same amount is deposited each week for 50 weeks

25c. weekly totals	$12.50
50c. weekly totals	25.00
$1.00 weekly totals	50.00
$2.00 weekly totals	100.00
$5.00 weekly totals	250.00
$10.00 weekly totals	500.00
$20.00 weekly totals	1000.00

Increasing Payment Classes

in which increasing amounts are deposited each week for 50 weeks

1c. and increase totals	$12.75
2c. and increase totals	25.50
5c. and increase totals	63.75
10c. and increase totals	127.50

You can join several classes if you wish

Napanee Branch C. H. Anderson, Manager

The MERCHANTS BANK Christmas Club

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C., Chiropractor

Consultation, Free.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cor. Bridge and East Streets, NAPANEE

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

ICE BOAT FOR SALE—Apply to JAMES H. HAYCOCK, JR., Box 470, Napanee, Ont. 4-tf

FOR SALE—General purpose mare, 5 years old, kind and quiet. PAUL & SMITH.

FOR SALE—Frame house and lot, on west end Water street. Apply R. Howie, Box 519, town. 4

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Large brick house and barn. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 5-tf

FOR SALE—2 Cream Separators: 1 600 lb., $59.50; 1 800 lb., $64.50. SID. C. S. McKIM, Napanee. 2-tf

HAY FOR SALE—Also a few loads of straw. Apply to W. E. CUMMINGS, Napanee, R.R. 1, or 'phone 183 r 2-2. 4-cp

HOUSE TO LET—Brick house, with modern conveniences, on East street. Apply to HARTMAN & CARD. 2-tf

FARM FOR SALE—On Belleville road, 5 miles from Napanee, 3 miles from Deseronto. 140 acres, in 2 parcels. Good buildings. Will sell in one parcel, or separate. Apply to FRANK SMITH, R. R. 6 4-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of double brick house on Robert Street. Newly papered and painted. Apply JAS. CLIFF, 2 doors south of premises. 1

LOST—A tan suit case, between the G.T.R. depot and R. Denison's corner on the Selby road. Finder will leave same at THIS OFFICE, or A. C. TUMMON'S Store, Selby. 6-ap

FOR SALE—10 acres, just outside the Corporation, choice garden soil, ploughed, good frame house and barn. Very convenient, and well located. $2,900.00. F. C. BOGART. 1

TENDERS WANTED

Required 15 cords sound body hard wood, four feet long, delivered at Court House, Napanee. Address tenders to

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk,
5-b Napanee.

Why?

drive a car that is only 50 per cent. efficient, when at a small expense you may have the cylinders rebored and refitted to run with the efficiency of a new motor. Bring in your car and have it overhauled and repainted during the slack season, so that when Spring comes it is ready for action. Winter storage for a few cars.

PAUL & SMITH.

Community Silver!

In Knives, Forks, Spoons, and odd pieces in the most popular designs. The same standard of quality, at reduced prices, at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CLOVER SEED WANTED

Highest price paid for Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, and Timothy Seeds.

Send samples and we will try and trade.

A. JARVIS & CO.,
Seed Merchants. King, Ont.
3-dp

To Parents

OPEN a Savings Account in this Bank for each child the year it is born. Make small deposits regularly, and when college days come, the requisite funds are ready, and the education will not be a drain on the family purse.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

374

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 2 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

WOOD
Blocks, Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, stove lengths or 4 ft.
Flour, Feed, Groceries, Salt.

S. CASEY DENISON,
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Niagara Is Dwarfed.

Five times the height of Niagara Falls! As far south as British Guiana, Raleigh's "Golden Province," there exists the wonder of a waterfall warranting this comparison, although practically unknown to most of us.

"How many visitors," asks Mr. T. H. Macdermot in the United Empire Magazine, will even know in any real vivid way that such a sight lies there behind the low levels of the sea front, beyond the multitude of foot hills far back, hidden by the dark curtain of primeval forests, and by savannahs crossed by fine but still almost unused waterways.

"The discovery of the Kaieteur Falls was made only 49 years ago.

"Five times the height of Niagara is 822 feet, and that is the height of Kaieteur. The first part of the mighty leap of the river from the lip of the towering precipice till again the flood strikes the rock and, rebounding, swims over in a sloping cataract for another plunge, is 740 feet. Then the descent is finished on another lap of 81 feet.

"Naturally the tremendous majesty of the falls is uppermost in the rainy season, when it gathers a beauty and a solemnity and might of impression hard, indeed, to put into words."

NORTHERN LOCOMOTION

HOW HUSKIES ARE UTILIZED IN THE FAR NORTH.

Dogs Take Care of Transportation in Land Where Other Means of Travel Are Out of the Question—In the Summer the Animals Also Plough and Indians Sometimes Eat Them.

The northern dog is generally considered the horse of the north country. Although much depended on in the northern Canadian wilderness, where they are of great use, they are one of the least-known animals which the average person meets with. Without them transportation would be much retarded in the Arctic and semi-Arctic regions, where they are practically the only form of travel outside of human location during the winter months, when snow is in abundance.

Northern dogs are usually considered as huskies. All dogs of the north are so-called, but it is only for reason that one species cannot include such a wide variety as hounds, Newfoundlands, collies and everything else.

The genuine husky dog comes from the Mackenzie river section and is named Malamute after a tribe of Indians living near the mouth of the river. These dogs are very large, savage, and rough, the strain being kept up by breeding with the big northern wolf. The male dogs are from around the Yukon river, at least two thousand miles distant from the huskies named after the Indian tribe of Malemute.

Eskimo dogs are about half the size of the husky, rather stocky in built and slightly heavier than the English pointer. They rather oblique eyes, elongated muzzle and a long, bushy tail, which is frequently curled tightly over the back, which gives them a wolfish and sneaky appearance. The color is usually a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. These dogs have, to some extent, become mixed in recent years.

The husky is a cross between a dog and a wolf. This cross may be a half-breed wolf, or may have only a trace of the wolf blood. Usually they have very much the appearance of a wolf, even if they are nearly all dog. Compared to other animals of their size, there is nothing to equal them in strength. These dogs have a mean disposition, and this is largely accounted for by the treatment they receive. This is especially true of dogs belonging to the Indians. It has been said that an Indian can ride a horse a hundred miles after a white man has left it for all in, and this is equally true of the dog. They try to get the greatest amount of work out of the animals on the smallest amount of food possible. The white man invariably treats his dogs much better. I have seen them knocked down with a huge club on the slightest provocation; the Indian seems to consider it the proper thing to do.

During the winter months, which in the north is from October to April, they are constantly in service making long, hard trips. When summer comes they are turned loose to shift for themselves, kicked around and generally much abused. It is then no wonder that they are of a thieving disposition; all wild life has to live and these dogs believe in taking what they want. Their thieving nature, combined with their highly developed cunning hereditary from generations of wolfish ancestors, makes it necessary to keep everything of an edible nature out of their reach; they will steal anything that has the slightest odor of food, including an old, greasy dish rag.

As a rule they are used only during the winter months, but on a trip into the north some time ago I was fortunate enough to secure a photo of a novel use for them during the summer months. Six dogs were hitched to a one-horse plough, and considering that the land had never previously been worked and consequently was very hard, the results they accomplished was wonderful.

A dog harness is very simple, consisting of a collar, a pair of traces attached to the collar, and an adjustable band, similar to a horse's belly-band, which goes around the body to hold up the traces. The traces of the dog nearest the sled are fastened to the sled, and those of the next dog are fastened to the one immediately behind and so on, right through. A breas collar is sometimes used, but the dogs can pull a bigger load easier when real collars are used. When much traveling is done on the ice or hard, crusted snow, the dogs are often shod with moccasins of moose, deer, or caribou hide to keep the feet from becoming sore. On trap lines where trails are usually soft, flat-bottom sleds are used and for these the trails must be broken with snowshoes. The Indians, on their trap lines, usually break out the trail the previous day or have the squaws walk ahead of the sled and break trail.

Driving is done by the voice, the lead dog being trained for this. Instead of urging his team with the civilized exclamation of "Get up, Dobbing" as one speaks to a horse, the driver of a dog team exclaims: "Mush, Damn You; Must Oma." It is more emphatic whether or not it is efficacious.

And these faithful servants of the north are appreciated to the extent of being worked to death. By the Eskimos they are often eaten. If they are lazy and consequently fat they are voted "just excellent," while if they are thin they are "just dogs."

The Dangerous Islands are the only part of the South Seas where the native population is not decreasing.

A Historic Home.

Successive leaders of the Liberal party will occupy Sir Wilfrid Laurier's fine, spacious home at 335 Laurier avenue, Ottawa, in the future. This is a provision of Lady Laurier's last will and testament, and in making this bequest she is following out the wish of Sir Wilfrid himself. Such a story was published after the death of Sir Wilfrid, but at that time it was denied. It, however, was simply postponed, and Lady Laurier herself gave effect to the wish of her husband and herself.

KINGSTON.

How the Limestone City Got Its Name.

Kingston is not the development of Fort Frontenac. Rather it is the successor. For Frontenac, famed in Canadian history, was built on the site of the Kingston of to-day, but its story is a story apart from that of Kingston. The only connecting link is the misfortunes of a British officer.

Fort Frontenac came into being for both economic and military reasons. In 1670, the Intendant General of New France wrote to Louis XIV. in France and complained that the beaver trade was being diverted from the French settlement at Montreal to the newer settlement at New York. He suggested that the proper counteracting influence would be the erection of two forts on Lake Ontario, one to the north and one to the south. In the following year the Governor of Canada, de Courcelles, visited the spot where Kingston stands to investigate the possibilities as a site for one of these forts.

The Comte de Frontenac was the one who put the plan into execution, but it must be admitted that his brief object in building the fort that bore his name was to prevent encroachment of the Iroquois upon the French settlements on the Lower St. Lawrence and not to further the trade of the fur trade.

La Salle set out from Fort Frontenac on his famous voyage, and it was here that he launched the first boat that ever floated on the waters of Lake Ontario. The fort became an important place, but when Frontenac's leading policy was removed it disappeared. In 1687, the fort was blown up by the French who returned to Montreal. It remained to Frontenac to re-create the fort. On his return to Canada he rebuilt it in 1695. Another cycle of years of peace and war passed by, the British obtained control of Canada, the French evacuated Fort Frontenac and for the second time in its history it became deserted. To quote one of Kingston's historians: "And thus through the fortunes of war, the site of a fortress which had seen so much life, so many vicissitudes during nearly a century of existence, was forgotten.

Frontenac was gone forever. It was twenty-four years later that Kingston had its beginning. Capt. Michael Grass, who had at one time been a British prisoner-of-war at Fort Frontenac, gathered together a band of loyalist Britishers who wished no longer to remain in the Thirteen Colonies when the British lost sway there, and this little party established their colony where their leader had once been a prisoner-of-war. They called their settlement Cataraqui. This is only one of the many spellings of the Indian's name for Fort Frontenac. The word means "clay banks rising out of the water." Cataraqui did not long remain the name of the colony. It was soon observed to Kingstown, and this was later shortened to Kingston. In this manner did the citizens of the new United Empire of Loyalists settlement express their devotion to their sovereign.—John Duke in Toronto Sunday World.

Pride of Blood.

"In what light do the English show to best advantage in history?" an Englishman once asked Mr. Walter H. Page, the late United States Ambassador to London. "As ancestors to Americans," was the quick retort. The story is told in the World's Work, the editor of which says Mr. Page believed that the English-speaking civilization, political, social, intellectual, and economic, represented the highest that mankind had attained. Describing Viscount Grey's attitude towards the great war at its outbreak, Mr. Page, in one of his letters, relates how the then Foreign Secretary told him, with tears in his eyes, of his unsuccessful attempt to prevent the cataclysm; how the Austrian Ambassador in London "wrung his hands and behaved like a madman"; how Prince Lichnowsky was "so unnerved that he came into his own drawing-room to receive callers dressed in pyjamas"; how King George turned to him after descanting on German iniquities and cried, "My God! Mr. Page, what else can we do?" Mr. Page pays full tribute to the fortitude with which Britons, men and women, accepted the gage of battle. "I thank Heaven," he says, "that I am of their race and blood."

Made From Waste Wool.

The inhabitants of a Welsh village have hit on a novel way of adding to their exchequer, and incidentally providing themselves with clothing.

Sheep rearing being the chief industry of the district, naturally a considerable quantity of waste and loose wool is found on the hedges, bushes, and ground of the mountain-side where the sheep graze. The little children of the village are taught to collect this wool and take it to their school, where it goes through a process of cleaning, process is dyed, either with the local lichen which abounds, or else with fustic, and is then teased, corded, and spun. The yarn thus produced makes excellent warm articles, such as scarves and caps, gloves, mufflers, vests, etc.

No Alternative.

He was unaware of the eccentricities to be found in the wild west. He entered what was apparently the only hotel in the place.

After ushering him to a table and giving the stranger the usual glass of iced water, the waiter inquired: "Will you have sausages on toast?"

"No, I never eat 'em!"

"In that case, sir," replied the waiter, moving away, "dinner is over."

Australian Census.

The Australian census shows the populations of New South Wales, 2,096,393; Victoria, 1,580,114; Queensland, 755,573; South Australia, 494,867; West Australia, 339,238; Tasmania, 213,627. Males number 2,751,781, and females 2,667,921. The figures show an increase of more than 1,000,000 since the previous census.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Someone has said that a farm is a business with a home attached; but the best farms are homes with a business attached.

Elm, maple, or ornamental trees and fruit trees are good to plant along highways. The objection to fruit and nut trees is that they may be broken down by over-zealous collectors of fruit. This is not apt to happen if they are common on the highway.

Lady to Swim English Channel

Next spring, if plans being prepared are carried out, a Canadian woman, for the first time in history, will attempt to swim the English Channel. The adventuresome young woman is Mrs. Claire E. Semple, the popular president of the Toronto Ladies' Swimming Club, who has just been elected to office for the third consecutive time.

Only twice in the history of the world has a successful swim across the English Channel been made. Scores have tried and failed. Both swimmers who won were men.

Capt. Matthew Webb, the world's greatest long distance swimmer, who eventually lost his life in an endeavor to negotiate the Niagara Whirlpool, was the first to accomplish the feat. He succeeded on August 24 and 25, 1875, while the second man, Thomas William Burgess, completed the journey on September 5 and 6, 1911.

Capt. Webb, a big powerful man and a strong swimmer, seemed to have been built by nature for the task. He started on his first Channel swim on August 12, 1875, but the sea was very rough and he was forced to abandon his attempt, after being in the water for 46 hours and 45 minutes. He repeated the endeavor thirteen days later and this time he was successful in succeeding after swimming 24 hours and 45 minutes.

Montague Holbein was not so fortunate. He started many attempts to swim the channel but always failed, sometimes when within easy distance of the shore. The turn of the tide always beat him.

Burgess succeeded only after fifteen attempts. His swimming time was 22 hours and 35 minutes.

Now women are turning their eyes towards this field of conquest. Fame alone will be the reward of the valorous woman who succeeds in the endeavor. Several women have tried and failed, among them being the famous diver, Miss Annette Kellerman. She gave up because of seasickness.

Last summer, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton achieved much unpleasant notoriety in English circles through her unsuccessful attempt to swim the channel. She reported that she had swum within a few miles of the British coast—her starting point was Cape Grisnez in France—and among other things that she had passed through huge schools of porpoises during the night portion of the swim. Her refusal to publish her log, however, caused much unpleasant criticism. Her answer to her critics is her announcement that she will make a new attempt next year. According to her report she was in the water for 21 hours.

But never before has a Canadian woman made the attempt. Mrs. Semple is to do so early next summer and her effort will be watched with the keenest of interest by every man and woman in the Dominion, and the best wishes of the whole country will be with her in her courageous endeavor.

Mrs. Semple has a wonderful swimming record and some fine performances to her credit. In the present year the outstanding feature of a long list of successes, was the winning of the ten hour endurance swim at Sandy Bend, Chicago. In this event the competitors had to swim continually for ten hours, and were not allowed to float or paddle, even having to take their food while swimming.

At the end of this contest Mrs. Semple had been in the water ten hours and twenty minutes, and even then did not show any signs of fatigue. The runner up for this contest was in the water seven hours and thirty minutes, so that Mrs. Semple won this contest by a very comfortable margin.

Another fine performance this summer was the swim from Port Perry to Seven Mile Island on Lake Scugog. This swim was accomplished under the worst possible conditions, the water being choppy and the weeds were continually bothering the swimmers. In spite of this Mrs. Semple covered the distance of eight miles by a very circuitous route in favorable time.

Mrs. Semple won the highest honor awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society of London, England, the Diploma of this society, this year, having previously won the silver and bronze medals awarded, and in addition holds the silver, bronze and diploma of the T.L.S.C.

Mrs. Semple will take part in a fifteen hours endurance contest at Atlantic City early in 1922, in the new salt water tank, and, after her performance at Chicago she should be able in all probability to create a new record.

This lady has never yet swam in salt water, but in fresh water she is nothing less than an aquatic wonder. She has great aspirations in the direction of swimming the English Channel in the near future and as she is an exceptionally strong swimmer and does not lack stamina, there is still a chance that Canada may produce the female conqueror of the Channel. A great feature of Mrs. Semple's performance is the fact that she does not practice for the big events to any extent.

Many offers of very remunerative employment as swimming instructress have reached Mrs. Semple since the United States, but she has no intention of deserting amateur ranks.

Dangerous.

Bricklayer—Hey, clear out of here —we can't' have you blowin' that trumpet round here.

Boy Scout—Why?

Bricklayer—'Tain't safe — you know what happened to the walls of Jericho, don't you?

The Origin of "Punch."

Who hit upon the happy title to which Punch undoubtedly owes much of its early success? One story affirms that it was suggested by a brew of punch over which the founding of the journal was discussed, whilst Mark Lemon's niece declared she remembered him, on seeing a Punch and Judy show in Trafalgar Square, suddenly exclaimed, "Let it be 'Punch!'" Lemon himself said, "It was called 'Punch' because it was short and sweet. Every one loves Punch. All our ideas in connection with 'Punch' are happy ones."

A PRICELESS BANQUET.

Mediaeval Splendor In the Hudson Bay Service.

How regally and sumptuously, and genially, Sir George Simpson dined at Fort William is described by a factor who has seen sixty years of service with the Hudson Bay Company. He had come out as a clerk and was new to the life.

"We sat down to dinner—dinner no, a banquet, one such as, I think, could hardly be provided to-day at any price. They were smoked and salted buffalo tongues, and bosses, reindeer tongue from the barren grounds, moose noses and tongues, beaver tails from the woody country, the best of venison, wild duck and geese, fresh trout and white fish, together with a large supply of delicacies from the old world brought by the Governor himself. Sherry and good old port wine, with champagne, were all the drinkables allowed, discipline being very strict in those days.

"Each person knew his place at table — the Governor at the head; next, ranging on each side, came the chief factors, and then the clerks, in order of their standing. Next came the apprentice clerks—all above the salt—and below, the post managers and interpreters from outside places. The way the eatables and drinkables disappeared was wonderful. Sir George, who was fond of a quiet joke, played a very good one at the expense of the officers and my unworthy self. Suspecting that I did not know the difference between an apprentice clerk and a chief factor, he had introduced me as the new chief factor of Saskatchewan, first posting the officers we had raveled with.

"Those not in the secret were convinced that a youngster like me, to be a chief factor, must be at least the son of one of the

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Frontenac Lumber Co.
HARD AND SOFT WOOD, LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, SASH and DOORS, BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS
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... one of the largest shareholders of the company, who had suddenly died and left me all his shares."

Mound Builders.

Until very recently the prehistoric race of Indians known as Mound Builders were commonly supposed to have congregated more definitely in the regions of the Ohio Valley, where evidences of their work are chiefly found in the mysterious mounds of that valley which have given to these almost mythical people their name. Some historians affirmed that their operations extended as far north as Lake Superior, on the northern shores of which copper mining had been carried on by a people more civilized than the discovered race of people since the dawn of American history, and therefore attributed only to the Mound Builders. And now comes a recent discovery clearly setting forth the same fact. Mr. McLaren, formerly of Fort William, farming on the banks of the Kaministiquia, is the discoverer of the site of an ancient city of some unknown race of people, whose civilization, from the discoveries made, is analogous to that of the Mound Builders. Out from the dim mists of antiquity a manufacturing city stands forth, possibly the centre of a large district. Evidences of copper mining are found in the form of numerous arrowheads of tempered copper. Pieces of pottery of a dark brown clay, unglazed, but ornamented, have been dug up, as well as arrow-heads, beautifully decorated and carved, proving their art to have been much less crude and amorphous than that of the Indians of the times of the early discoverers. A vein of the flint from which the arrows were made runs through this hill-top farm. A stone, very black, with a hole through the centre, has also been found, which adds weight to the theory that this ancient city was a Mould Builders' city, for it was by revolving such a stone on a stick that the Mound Builders' attained fire by friction. Further valuable discoveries are likely to be made which will reveal more of a civilization "behind the curtain of the years."

The Railways of Canada Draw to Your Attention the

NEW RAILWAY RATES!

FOR PASSENGERS

The advance on sleeping and parlor car tickets authorized in 1920 has been cut in half—the advance made on ordinary fares at that time having been completely taken off many months ago.

FOR SHIPPERS

The percentage of advance granted to the Railways in 1920 has been reduced ten points. In addition to a five point drop at the first of the year.

These changes became effective December 1st.

Your cost of Living

YOUR cost of living should be directly affected. If it is **not** it is because (1) as the railways have pointed out before, the actual money paid for their services is an almost negligible factor in making prices, and because (2) even the huge sum now cut out of the railways' revenues and amounting to approximately—

$25,000,000.00 *

annually—becomes a very small fraction of a cent when split up among the billions upon billions of small and large articles which constitute the freight traffic of Canada during a year. And because

(3) the Court which has the power to control railway rates is **not** able to direct who is or is not to get the benefit of reductions. In other words, whether these savings in railway charges are passed on to you—or whether they are absorbed in marketing, cannot be controlled either by the railways or the public.

BUT this fact remains: a very great sum of money—enough to build every year a small city, or a Quebec Bridge, or four hundred and fifty of the newest and most powerful locomotives—is now removed from the revenues of the Canadian Railways and should be reflected, at least to some extent, in the family budgets of all Canadians!

WHETHER your railways can continue to function **without** the revenue thus lost to them, is an experimental problem facing the various managements. It depends largely on whether traffic keeps up or falls off—and whether costs rise or decline. But the managements are attempting the problem cheerfully and with determination to keep Canada's railway service the cheapest, mile for mile, and among the most efficient in the world!

* Estimated.

***The* RAILWAY ASSOCIATION *of* Canada**
263 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.
306 Union Station, Winnipeg, Man.

The Bonapartes in America

Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, former Secretary of the Navy, who passed away recently at Baltimore, should, under all the laws of primogeniture have been Napoleon VI., Emperor of France.

Legal men who have studied the subject assure me this is a fact.

That the Baltimore Bonapartes, or, as they are often styled, the Patterson-Bonapartes, are connections of the imperial family, is, of course, well known, but the public is not quite familiar with their correct place in the line of succession.

The Patterson-Bonapartes are descended from Jerome, the great Napoleon's youngest brother. In the year 1800, he took part in a French naval cruise to the West Indies. The French fleet fared rather badly; and Jerome's ship was blockaded by the British in an American port.

Then it was that the young Bonaparte—he was not yet of age—visited Baltimore, and fell in love with Elizabeth Patterson, a wealthy heiress. They were married in America; and when the blockade lifted young Bonaparte returned with his bride to France.

The great Napoleon, having just made himself an emperor, was indignant at his brother marrying a commoner. He peremptorily declined to recognize the marriage, referred to the bride as "Madame Patterson," and refused to permit her to land in France. Her son, Jerome Napoleon, was born at Camberwell, in England.

Jerome seems to have put up a fight for his American bride. Eventually, however, the Emperor won. A divorce was secured; and Elizabeth Patterson, with her son, returned to America.

The divorce paved the way for Jerome's marriage to Princess Caroline of Wurttemberg; which was followed by Jerome's elevation to royal rank. "We go to find a kingdom for little brother Jerome," sang the French veterans as they followed the Napoleonic eagles across the Rhine; and after the Peace of Tilsit, Jerome became King of Westphalia, with a gay tinsel capital at Cassel. It is interesting to note that the Westphalian kingdom included Essen, later famous as the seat of the Krupp armor-plate dynasty.

Jerome's kingdom fell with a crash after the battle of Leipzig. Jerome himself went to and returned from Elba, and took part in the assault on Hougomont that formed a critical phase of Waterloo. When Napolean III. established the Second Empire, Jerome, the last survivor of the brothers Bonaparte, was loaded with honors, including the baton of a marshal of France. He died in 1860 at an advanced age.

Before the birth of the Prince Imperial, Jerome's surviving son by his second marriage was recognized by Napoleon III. as heir apparent to the Imperial throne. This son, officially known as Prince Napoleon, and affectionately nicknamed "Plon-Plon" by the French soldiery and populace, was a man of great ability, and bore a striking personal likeness to the great Napoleon. After the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand, "Plon-Plon" was recognized by the Bonapartists as head of the family; and after his death, the succession to the imperial pretendership passed to his son, Prince Victor.

The latter has never pushed his claims very energetically. During the war, neither he nor his younger brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, even so much as struck a Napoleonic attitude. Neither, of course, had any opportunity to serve in the French army; but Prince Victor was wedded to Princess Clementine of Belgium, and Prince Louis was an officer in the Russian army.

However, under a strict interpretation of the laws of primogeniture, the succession should have passed to the male heirs of Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. Her marriage to Jerome, whatever the great Napoleon thought of it was legal under American law and the Pope refused to declare it void.

The Patterson-Bonapartes seem to have cherished to some extent the Napoleonic tradition. Jerome Napolean Bonaparte, grandson of Elizabeth Patterson, went to France under the second empire, was on good terms with his father, and served with the French armies in the Crimea and Italy. He died in 1893.

He was an elder brother of Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who became prominent as an American statesman, was Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, and died a few weeks ago. And, according to the law-sharps, Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, ever since 1893, has been entitled to call himself Emperor of France, and to lead a Bonapartist faction in America, instead of becoming a Democratic member of a Republican cabinet.

The Napoleonic succession has been the theme of many stories. Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," deals with the attempt of a Napoleonic pretender to gather a following in French Canada, in an effort to restore the Empire.

That, of course, is fiction. It is doubtful if the French-Canadians were ever deeply stirred by the Napoleonic tradition. However, it is a fact that, after Waterloo, Joseph Bonaparte, erstwhile King of Spain, came to America, where he bought an estate on the Delaware and, under the title of Comte de Survilliers, plotted assiduously to secure the emperor's escape from St. Helena. There was also at one time a considerable colony of imperialist refugees settled in New York State, and it seems that efforts more or less serious were made to interest some French-Canadians in their schemes.

WILL INUNDATE FARMS.

One Effect of Proposed Development Scheme.

The scheme by which the Deep Waterways Association proposes to develop 2,000,000 horse-power of electric current along the St. Lawrence river has incidental features which have highly aroused the farmers near the river, particularly in the historic county of Dundas. Damming of the river is an essential feature of the engineering project. This will have the usual consequences. Not only will the stream be backed up for many miles, it will also be spread out over the surrounding country. Farms will vanish and towns be preserved only by dykes.

The district affected was settled over a century ago by United Empire Loyalists. They were joined by veterans of Wellington's army. This sturdy stock has taken deep root in the soil. The heroism and fortitude of the fathers and mothers is not forgotten. For this land they fought, and out of these woods they cleared farms by infinite toil and under constant hardship.

Eight thousand acres of these U. E. L. farm lands would be inundated by the international scheme. To these people it matters little that the New York farmers will fare even worse. They are friends of the farmers across the river. There is a common bond in love of the old homestead. Compensation in money for the loss forever of the old neighborhood, with its orchards and quaint stone houses, would be impossible. Already they see the flood rising and covering lawn and garden. The outcome of a local plebiscite can easily be imagined. It is little to them that industries will come, that there will be home markets for the products of new farms.

The only ray of light in the impending darkness is the alternative proposal of Sir Adam Beck, by which there will be less power produced and the farms saved. His appeal for the preservation of the "homes and firesides of these loyalists" has restored much of the popularity which the Hydro had lost in recent years among the farmers. His name becomes something to conjure with around Morrisburg and Iroquois, as was the name of Sir James Whitney in the old days.

How Sir James would have made Queen's Park ring with the manly denunciation had anyone then dared to mention the inundation of the homes of his friends and his ancestors, even in the sacred interests of electricity and business.

So regardless of the existing conditions are the plans of the waterways people that the Grand Trunk main line would have to be moved back for miles. One mile and a half back from the present river bank would the tide of water come. The provincial highway from Toronto to the Quebec boundary would also go. At present it is being only temporarily improved, as if it were certain that the waterways plans would go through. Eighty one-hundred-acre farms, mostly fronting on the highway and the river, would be swallowed up. This would be cheaper in the end than to build dykes. With the payment of the cost of expropriation, the cost would cease, as there would be no dykes system to repair and control.

All of which may be economical, but it has no regard for deep-rooted sentiment, and there is bound to be a clash, unless Sir Adam's way is the one adopted.

Freaks of Nature.

Have you ever caught a grayling? This is a fish common in may chalk streams in England It rises well to the fly, and makes a dainty dish when cooked.

The Latin name of this fish is Thymallus, which it gains from the fact that its flesh before being cooked, has a faint but distinct odor of fresh thyme.

Another creature that has a peculiar and quite unexpected odor is the rattlesnake. The contributor was once in a swamp in one of the Southern States of America, when he noticed an odor exactly like that of fresh-cut cucumber. His companion noticed it at the same moment, and stopped dead.

"Rattler!" he said, and, sure enough, next moment the sharp whirr of a disturbed rattlesnake sounded close by.

The alligator smells of musk, while the odor arising from a nest of yellow wood-ants is so strong that it makes the eye water.

There is a tropical wasp that builds mud nests which, if crushed, smell like raspberry vinegar, and several other insects have equally pleasant odors.

The worst-smelling creature in England is the polecat, now very rare, while the worst in the world is the skunk, common all over Canada.

Blue Beads for Bronchitis.

The quaint belief that a necklace of blue beads preserves children, especially girls, from bronchitis is widespread.

Herein lies the reason for the sale of thousands of cheap blue glass necklaces in hundreds of little general shops in the poorer quarters of Toronto and other big cities.

They come from Bohemia, and neither the manufacturers there nor their wholesale agents in this country knew until recently for what purpose they were wanted.

The necklaces are made of beads of a peculiar dark blue, almost violet, color. No other beads will do. They are never removed, and should the wearer die, the necklace is buried with her.

Similarly, a child with a sore throat wears a coral bead necklace. The same article of jewellery, when worn by adults, is supposed to drive away depression and melancholy.

The wearing of a jade necklace is believed by many people to be a sure cure for kidney trouble.

The market price of radium is about $4,500,000 an ounce.

RABBITS IN DISGUISE

KNOWN IN FUR STORES BY VARIOUS NAMES.

Some Curious Facts About Various Sorts of Pelts That Are Fashionable Just Now — The Best Fox Skins Are Those Secured In Canada and Some of Them Will Bring $1,000.

There are already many indications in the big fur stores of a considerable drop in the prices of certain pelts.

It is said that some very wonderful furs are being contrived from rabbit, and that the negligee scarf is going to arrive in startling colors, for the delicate loveliness of the natural "blue" rabbit has led the experts to experiment with dyes, and we shall be offered purple and pink, maize and brown, lemon, orange, and even green furs.

Women have little to learn about the beautifying effect of furs, which they prove by wearing them in season and out of season, but probably few have any special knowledge of the inner workings of the fur industry. In an interesting article on Furs and Fur-bearing Animals in "Conquest," Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., Superintendent of Mammalia at the London Zoo, throws considerable light on the subject. He tells us that the aquatic or amphibious animals which come under the category of fur-bearers are the seal, sea-otter, atter, beaver, musquash, and coypu or beaver-rat, known in the trade as nutria.

Of the fur-seals, there are several kinds, most of them living in the southern oceans. They belong to the group commonly known as sea-lions which you have seen in zoological gardens, or, possibly, performing on the stage.

The species which has for years supplied most of the seal-skins worn in Europe and America inhabits the northern Pacific Ocean. It formerly existed in countless thousands, but persecution in the interests of the fur trade so reduced its numbers that the nations agreed upon protective measure for its preservation, and only a limited number is now allowed to be slaughtered annually.

Otters all have thick close underfur; but the only species yielding valuable skins is the sea-otter, which is completely adapted to marine life. "Its extermination by the fur trade is almost accomplished," says Mr. Pocock, "and you are never likely to see one alive." Its growing scarcity has increased its value to such an extent that a single skin fetched $1,000 a few years ago in London. "With that price upon its head," adds Mr. Pocock, "you may guess how rare the animal has become when I tell you that in the London fur sales in January, 1920, only ten skins were under the hammer, as compared with 730,000 skunks."

The principal fox skins on the market belong to two very distinct species—namely, the Arctic fox, which occurs under two varieties, the white and the so-called "blue," which is really a smoky gray; and the common fox, of which there are three main varieties: the red, the cross, and the black or silver, silver being black with scattered white hairs.

The common fox ranges all over the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, and the finest skins are secured in Canada, where the winter cold is intense.

The black or silver, one of the most highly valued of all furs, fetching in 1920 anything from about $400 to $1,000 a skin, is nothing but a dark, or as it is called, melanistic variety of the common red fox, and the so-called cross fox is an intermediate stage in color, and its skin is intermediate in price, fetching from $20 to $225, according to the quality and tint of the fur.

So great, indeed, is the variety of furs, says Mr. Pocock, "that their identification makes a walk down a fashionable London thoroughfare in the winter quite a recreation to a zoologist. But the best of us will be repeatedly puzzled or baffled by the way furs are dyed, combined, or 'faked' in various ways."

Rabbit and common cat are worn everywhere, and we are told that as "furs" their skins are superior to those of many tropical animals which fetch a higher price.

But the price to the typical feminine mind seems to be the one criterion of excellence, and a large sum will be paid for a cloak made of cat skin, if sold under a fictitious—but, in justice to the furriers in England, it must be added, authorized—name, whereas it would have no sale if called by its right title, and offered at a sum allowing a reasonable margin over the initial cost of the skins and the labor wage involved in putting them together. It is the same with rabbit.

Really good furs made from this abundant and ubiquitous rodent would never sell readily as rabbit, which sounds "cheap," "but," says Mr. Pocock, "under the pretentious, if unintelligible, terms of 'seal coney,' 'musquash coney,' 'chinchilla coney,' they have a ready market; and you will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that 'electric seal,' 'coast seal,' and 'French ermine' are rabbits in disguise."

Baffin Land.

The interior of Baffin Land, according to Eskimo tales, should furnish one of the richest and most enchanting fields of research in the north. It is said to have high mountains, beautiful lakes and great mineral deposits, and to be the breeding ground for immense numbers of waterfowl. The primary purpose of the MacMillan expedition is to explore that unknown country and to do field work in zoology, botany, geology, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism.

LONDON.

How Western Ontario City Got Its Name.

London, England, is the capital of the British Empire and London, Canada, almost became the capital of the new Empire of Upper Canada. Had Lieut.-Governor John Graves Simcoe been as good a builder of cities as he was a builder of roads, London, Ontario, might have been built in time to become the seat of Government of what is now Ontario.

When the British settlements in Canada were divided into two colonies in 1791, and Col. Simcoe became the Governor of Upper Canada, he conceived the ambitious project of carving a colony out of the still unknown peninsula of Western Ontario. He planned to bring bands of the United Empire Loyalists from Connecticut to settle the new region and the event went so far as to choose a name for the town that he would make the capital of his new colony. It was to be called Georgia, in honor of King George III.

To work out the final details of his plan, Col. Simcoe made the arduous journey from York to Detroit and return to explore the country. They found the River Thames, which he named. One of the party, who kept a diary of the journey, states that they "halted" to observe a beautiful situation formed by a bend in the river." This spot attracted Simcoe so much that he explored it thoroughly on the return journey. He judged the spot as "eminently calculated for the metropolis of Canada." London now stands on that spot.

Simcoe never carried out his project. He returned to England before he had time to work it out and it remained to Col. Talbot, who had been his secretary, to found the City of London. Talbot cut down the first tree in 1803, but the first clearing was not made until 1826, and it was in this year that the settlement really began.

From the start these pioneer settlers, who came at Talbot's instigation to found the settlement, gave to their works and their community names that had been dear to them in London, England. The townships on which London was built were called London and Westminster. The church was called St. Paul's. The two bridges that were thrown across the river were named Blackfriars and Westminster, after two of the English Thames' famous bridges. There was a Theatre Royal, perhaps less pretentious than its Drury Lane predecessor, and even a Royal Exchange. The early maps of the town were like maps of Ol' Lunnon. The county was remembered and was called Middlesex.

Time has effaced much of this nomenclature. Dundas, Tecumseh, and similar names less suggestive of the world metropolis are now important in London. But if anyone visiting London, Ontario, wishes to have it proven to him that the city was built by Englishmen, let him visit the old court house. Despite alterations aplenty, the toy baronial castle of turret and battlement still remains.—John Duke in Toronto Sunday World.

Squaw In Copper Mine.

In the far north, in the region ceded to the crown by the Indians this year as the last remnant of free Indian land in North America, there was once a copper mine. Its discoverer was a squaw who had a reputation as a conjurer. For several years she conducted parties thither, but on one such trip, having been badly treated by the men, she became so angry that she declared she would sit on the mine till she sunk into the ground and that all the copper would sink with her. Next year, when the Indians came for more copper, they found her sunk to the waist, though still alive; and the copper was much scarcer. By the following year she had entirely disappeared, and thereafter there could be found only a few scattered pieces of copper, whereas before it had lain about on the ground in great heaps so that no search for it had been necessary.

Whether the tradition of the squaw be true, the fact remains that when Samuel Hearne, representing the Hudson Bay Company, traced the Coppermine Mountain in the sub-Arctics two centuries ago, he found only one chunk of copper. There were paths, well-beaten, leading to the mountain, as if the red men had in the long ago come often for the needed metal, but no substantial deposits could be found. The one chunk weighed about four pounds, and was later taken to England where it remains in the possession of the company.

The vast area about the Coppermine Valley has been taken over this summer by Indian Agent Conroy and Inspector Bruce, R.C.M.P., and 1,900 Indians who have roamed the vast district alone will soon find the trade and later the prospector in their midst. Then the legend of the copper mine will be put to its final test.

Romance Vanishes.

What's happened to the romance of the Frozen North? Could anything be more prosaic than this list of goods that buyers for the Hudson Bay Company are now purchasing: Men's clothing and furnishings, waists, underwear and infants' wear, carpets and draperies, furniture, dress goods and silks, millinery, gloves, jewelry and leather goods, hosiery, laces, neckwear and notions, music and art needlework, children's wear and blouses, corsets and women's underwear, dress goods, silks and staples?

Ex-Service Men In Canada.

Colonial Office statistics on the overseas settlement of ex-service men show that Canada received 25,000; Australia, 20,000; New Zealand, 10,000; South Africa, 5,000, and other parts of the British Empire, 2,000. Free passages were granted to 25,000 men at an average public cost of 25 pounds.

Intimate View of Lady Byng

Of Lord Byng and his notable military career, much has been written in the Canadian Press, but of Lady Byng very little has yet been mentioned. The other day when someone wanted to look up information about Lady Byng, it was odd to hear the reply, "We've nothing at all about Lady Byng. She has only just sprung into prominence since Lord Byng's appointment as Governor-General of Canada."

This is perhaps true, as far as the Dominion is concerned, by Lady Byng has been a very prominent society figure for many years, and her entertainments for soldiers, were countless, and her war work continued throughout the five years the Empire was at arms.

It is not only as the wife of a great general, and the hostess of aristocratic social functions, that Lady Byng has been prominent. She is besides a novelist; the authoress of "Barriers" and "Anne of the Marshlands."

When Lord and Lady Byng lived at Newton Hall, Dunmow, Essex, England, I was fortunate in being asked to type the final manuscript of "Barriers" for the printers. And as I look back and remember those days spent over that engrossing task I recollect that it was to Lady Byng I first confided a wish to come to Canada.

It was with much wondering and shyness that I waited in the delightful old library for Lady Byng one morning in February, to give me instructions about the work. But as soon as she entered the room I felt reassured. Her charming manner and friendly greeting put me at ease at once. Her attire was faultlessly immaculate; her beautiful dark hair was arranged rather high. She is not very tall, but has an erect carriage which gives her height. She is exceedingly striking in appearance, with her fair complexion; delicately marked eyebrows, and her eyes full of merriment; her hands are bound to be admired for their shapeliness. She is one of those magnetic people, who fascinate by their directness and simplicity of manner.

Lady Byng at the time I knew her was interested in things psychic and occult. Rumor has it that one of the rooms at Newton Hall is haunted, and this is easy to believe for the mansion dates back to before A.D. 1600 and is a picturesque Elizabethan structure with gables, and an old-time air of mystery. The rooms are all big and lofty, some of them oak panelled, all of them radiating an air of distinction which comes to buildings which have gathered history. But there is not much of the original structure left. A great many additions and improvements have been made around the central core of the house. The avenue of cedar trees leading up to Newton Hall is famous for its beauty and age.

One of Lady Byng's outstanding characteristics is that she always "plays the game," and expects others to do the same. In "Barriers" she holds up in fine contempt the young officer who lied about his debts. There is that characteristic about both Lord and Lady Byng. They scorn anything that looks like deception. And it is that manly straight-forwardness that made Lord Byng so popular among the soldiers. There is no false pride about either of them.

At lunch time it was strange for unaccustomed ears to hear Lord and Lady Byng speak of King George and Queen Mary as naturally as middle class people speak of their friends. I remember too quite clearly Lord Byng initiating me into the language of liqueurs and recommending me to try Cherry Brandy for a start. He lighted my cigarette too, I felt very honored. (Most women smoke in England, so please don't be shocked.) It was at lunch one day that Lord Byng, speaking about South Africa and the Boer War, recalled how Winston Churchill, who was his aide-de-camp, had thanked him for the very thorough training in military discipline which Lord Byng had meted out. Winston vowed he would always be grateful for what Lord Byng had drilled into him. After lunch was over, Lady Byng often went down to the lake in their estate and threw bread to the wild ducks there, and a petted cocker spaniel, who used to accompany her, was fed with lumps of sugar, and made much of.

The grounds belonging to Newton Hall were beautifuly kept when Lord and Lady Byng lived there. Lady Byng is very fond of flowers, and the conservatory leading from the entrance hall into the library was kept full of splendid chrysanthemums many of them rare specimens. Vases of flowers were always seen in the rooms.

Lord and Lady Byng are very devoted to each other, as this little incident will show. Lord Byng had been away in Egypt for several weeks, and was expected home one of those mornings in February. The day was perfect for that time of the year, frosty and sunny. He had telegraphed to say he would be in time for lunch, and Lady Byng mentioning this to me, said: "Oh, Miss Osborne, Julian doesn't know you are here, I would be glad if you were not anywhere near when he comes in, for he's sure to kiss the first woman he sees and think it is I!" So I went upstairs and kept out of the way, but could not help overhearing the affectionate welcome going on down in the hall below.—Gladys Osborne in Saturday Night.

When the Emperor Leopold, in 1655, traveled from Germany to the Tyrol, he took with him a retinue of 2,000 persons and 1,500 horses.

TALKING OF CELEBRITIES.

Mr. Gladstone Had a "Pretty Taste In Women."

Still under a veil of anonymity not too concealing, "A Woman of No Importance" has written a volume of "Recollections and Reflections." Some of the "recollections" are rather startling, but the reflections are never unkind. In the prevailing fashion, politicians are not spared. Gladstone, we are told, had a "pretty taste in women."

"I once accidentally surprised him kissing Mrs. Cornwallis-West, quite a harmless little affair, but it impressed itself on my memory, for she was pretty, soft, and round, while he looked like a hungry hawk, with fierce eyes and beak, pecking at her," she writes.

Mr. Balfour is dismissed with the remark that he has "disappointed many," and that: "I gather that the public trust Mr. Balfour more or less, and many believe that when he is frying fish it is for the country's consumption. They do not trust Mr. Lloyd George when he is frying fish, and do not respect him." Mr. Asquith is ticketed as "another of our lawyer politicians, and lawyer's tricks do not make statesmen." After Mr. Churchill's departure from a big house in which he had been staying his hostess said:

"He spent his time painting a picture of the place. He has gone now. I am so glad he did not leave the picture behind."

Kitchener as a dancer is new:

"After a turn or two I suggested sitting down for a rest, and having a chat. He agreed, being in a profuse perspiration, but said, with a beaming smile and stiff little bow, 'That was fine! I felt sure I could dance with you.' I think I must surely be the only woman on the face of the earth with whom he ever danced, or thought he had danced, a waltz."

A Lion's Snore.

Edward Barclay, a mining engineer of Indio, Cal., returned recently after spending two and a half years at Tsikafa, on the head waters of the Kassai river, in the Belgian Congo, where he had been prospecting for oil. He brought back four elephont tusks, each ten feet long.

Apart from being bitten by an unfriendly lion or trodden by a wandering gaivel, Mr. Barclay said, the Kassai country was a good place to sojourn. The natives, he said, had been cannibals, but kindness, combined with firmness, had cured them of the habit.

"The Belgian authorities will not allow hunting of elephants in the district under their control except by special permission," he said. "We had lions, leopards and all kinds of deer and antelope, but the chief supply of food was sheep and goats.

"While bathing in the Kassai river we found that it was inhabited by the gaivel, which is a cross between the Egyptian crocodile and the South American alligator. It has four web feet and two tusks which turn upward through the snout. The reptile will attack a man in the water and prefers white meat to dark. The younger species are very good eating."

The lions did not give any trouble to the white residents in that part of the country, except that their snoring on the verandah at night disturbed the children.

English Women Rebel.

Spinsters who lament the scarcity of marriageable men will read with interest the recent statement by Lord Northcliffe to the effect that England, his native land, finds herself with two millions more women than men. This leads the Delineator to devote its leading editorial to this post-war condition, which it calls 'A Sex Rebellion."

Commenting on Lord Northcliffe's assertion that two million more women than men "means a sex problem in England which, reduced to its final form, means an economic problem," the Delineator asserts that these "restless, well-equipped, unsatisfied women" of a ruling nation have not only undertaken to change their position with the times, but that "they are demanding a new moral code." Incidentally they are fighting the cry, "Give the jobs back to the men" and are urging protective labor laws.

A Wonderful Father.

Hilaire St. Pierre, a Montreal baker, recently had his thirty-sixth child baptized. Mr. Hilaire has been married twice. He had thirteen children by his first wife and twenty-three by the second.

Crusoe's Island to be Used As a Pacific Health Resort By the Chilean Government

Although Defoe himself described Crusoe's island as being off the mouth of "Oroonoque," and thousands of miles from Juan Fernandez, yet it seems to be taken for granted that the actual original of Crusoe was Alexander Selkirk, who passed four lonely years on this lonely spot of land in the Pacific.

Juan Fernandez, which the Chilean Government now proposes to turn into a kind of health resort, is 420 miles west of Valparaiso, and though rocky is by no means barren. It is thirteen miles long and four broad, and its peaks rise up to 3,000 feet in height.

The vegetation is wonderful, declares a recent visitor. The native growth is mostly tree ferns, but the quinces, pears, peaches, and grapes which Selkirk himself, or other early settlers planted, have run wild and cover the valleys.

There is plenty of life, too, for not only goats but also pigs and ponies run wild. The sea swarms with fish, especially a species of cod, which is an excellent food fish. There are also quantities of seals.

Some fifty years ago the Chilean authorities formed a plan for colonizing the island, and gave free passage to a number of emigrants. But the scheme was a failure, and to-day the island has only about fifty inhabitants, most of them of German origin. Earlier still the island was used by Chili as a penal settlement, but ships were scarce, and more than once the convicts and warders too were left without supplies.

Selkirk himself was one of a crew of buccaneers. He quarreled with his skipper and was marooned at his own request. That was in 1704. He remained on the island for four years and four months, when he was rescued by Captain Rogers, who described him as a "man dressed in goat-skins, and wilder in appearance than the goats themselves."

Selkirk really did have a man "Friday," an Indian whom he found in the woods and rescued from death. But the poor fellow was drowned while fishing.

The cave or grotto which Selkirk used as a house is still to be seen. Around the walls are the shelves and a cupboard which he made. The visitor is also shown a look-out point, a lofty spur of rock which the castaway is said to have climbed every day in the hope of attracting the attention of a passing ship.

Some years ago a Chili surveying party discovered on this point the remains of an old flagstaff deeply embedded in the earth, probably the very one which Selkirk put up.

In 1868 a British warship visited the island and erected a tablet to Selkirk's memory.

Disappearing Languages.

Nowhere in America has there been such a diversity of Indian languages as on the Pacific coast. But these languages are now rapidly disappearing. Several of them are known only by five or six and others only by twenty or thirty living persons, and scarcely a year passes without some dialect, or even language, ceasing to exist through the death of the last individual able to speak it. Efforts are being made to record all these languages for the sake of the light they throw on the ancient history of the Pacific coast.

Honey Crop In B. C.

The British Columbia honey crop of 1921 amounts to 309,074 pounds, a gain of 33 per cent. over last year's crop, according to statistics issued by W. J. Sheppard, provincial apiarist. This, however, is below the record figures of 1919, which was 344,580 pounds. At 29 cents wholesale the current crop is worth $89,631. Apiaries increased during the year from 1,986 to 2,072, and hives from 9,537 to 10,329.

A Wise Woman.

Bachelor—"Well, old man, one thing I notice about you since you've been married; you always have buttons on your clothes."

Benedict—"Yes; Dolly taught me how to sew 'em on before we'd been married a week."

A nice line of safety razors and shaving goods at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Aero Cushion Inner Tire

Puncture Proof, rides easy as air .... See Them

TIRES at $14.50

D. B. CARBON REMOVER—Cleans your engine while running.

FREE LUBRICATION FOR YOUR SPRINGS—We furnish the oiled tape.

Keep your Windshield Clean SEE EZE Get a sample tube.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE

Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

OFFICE STATIONERY

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES
COUNTER CHECKS, LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS

We supply complete equipment for your Book-Keeping and Office Work.

PROMPT SERVICE. GOOD WORKMANSHIP

Express Printing House

John Street, Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store

Practical New Year's Gifts

Community Silver,
Carving Sets,
Brass Jardineres,
Serving Trays,
Aluminumware,
Tea Pots,
Coffee Percolators,
Pyrx Ovenware,
Child's Tea Sets,
Skates,
Hockey Sticks.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

NEAR POST OFFICE

SEYMOUR BROS.' Boot Repair Shop. Try us for reliable workmanship and right prices. Come and see our special Men's Working and Boys' School Boots.

Furnace Wood

We have a limited supply of dry hardwood blocks, just right for the furnace, which we can supply while the wood lasts at $5.00 per wagon load. This wood is all under cover, and consists of hard maple, birch, beech and iron wood.

We also have a supply of Purity Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, No. 1 Baled Hay, and many other farmers' supplies.

Chimney Brick for Sale.

The Chas. Stevens Company

LIMITED.

Office and Store opposite the Campbell House, Napanee, Ont.

XMAS GREETING CARDS

Large variety of Beautiful Designs to choose from.

No waiting for your job, as we have the Cards in stock.

Call and look over our designs, and leave your order.

EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE, NAPANEE.

The Family Herald and The Napanee Express from now until 31st Dec., 1922, for only Two Dollars.

RICHMOND

Reeve—Christie Kellar.
Councillors—Schuyler French, John Schermerhorn, John Gollinger, S. Brown.

The result of the vote on the statute labor question was in the negative and the township will still do its road work by statute labor as heretofore.

NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH

Reeve—Hugh Milling.
Councillors—Frank Hart, Jos. Youmans, J. W. Clark, Frank Clark.

ADOLPHUSTOWN

Reeve—J. S. Johnston.
Councillors—M. F. Mallory, C. F. Allison, Geo. Chalmers, J. E. Robertson.

SHEFFIELD

The vote in Sheffield Township was as follows:

For Reeve—

G. H. YOUNG	234
J. M. Storring	140
F. Beckwith	56

For Councillors—

JOHN FRANK YORK	268
DAN. HINCHEY	250
P. J. WHALEN	231
DENNIS KEARNS	224
J. Ed. Huffman	188
John Morrison	172
D. A. Reid	163

Sawn Gumed.

Please take notice that we have installed a first-class machine for gumming saws, and can guarantee a first-class job, and work done promptly.

2-d HARTMAN & CARD.

SAM SMALL WINS A PRIZE

Recently the Washington Times offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best answer to the question: "What has prohibition accomplished to date?"

The prize was awarded to Rev. Sam Small, the widely known evangelist and prohibition lecturer.

Mr. Small's answer was as follows:

It has divorced our government from quasi-partnership with the liquor trade, and emancipated cities almost wholly from its domination.

Relieved countless homes from drink evils. Made sober and useful men of thousands who were becoming dissolute. Given new hopes of happiness and security to millions of mothers, wives and children, and guaranteed growing generations of healthier and more effective Americans.

Abolished public drinking almost entirely, cleared the highways of offensive drunkards. Enlarged trade in general merchandise. Improved labor efficiency. Increased savings accounts.

Augmented school attendance and college matriculations by thousands previously prevented because of drink in their homes.

Disbanded many vicious clubs and associations for dissipation, and substituted patronage of newspapers, magazines, books, music and movies.

And made paramount a necessary national decision that the Constitution shall be supreme and adequately enforced and obeyed law of the land.

If you are run down, discouraged and out of heart, get a bottle of Tanlac and see how different it makes you feel. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Special Price, $1.25 per Box.

For Soverign and Regal Shells (12 guage). All sizes shot. Special sale from Saturday, Oct. 15th to Oct. 22nd. DAVY & ALLISON.

MAKER'S CUT PRICE STORE

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Extra Special Announcement

I have placed on sale, at greatly reduced prices, my entire $20,000 stock of DR GOODS, LADIES' AND MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR to sell at and below cost prices.

A FEW OF OUR MANY STUNNING BARGAINS

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear, reg. $1.00, for 75c.

Union Underwear, reg. 75c. for 59c.

Ladies' Tricolette Waists, $5.00 for $3.59.

Ladies' Tricolette Waists.—$4.50 for $2.99.

Ladies' Tricolette Waists—$4.00, for $2.50.

Ladies' Sweaters, half price.

Ladies' Night Gowns, from 99c. up.

Ladies' Cotton Hose, 19c.

Ladies' Heavy Hose, $1.00.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Children's Underwear—25c up.

Children's Sweaters—less 50 per cent. off.

Children's Scarfs and Toques $1.25 per set.

Children's Toques—from 10c. up.

Boys' Suits—less 50 per cent.

Children's Hose—15c. up.

Ladies' Corsets from 79c. up.

Ladies' Skirts—50 per cent off.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Men's Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
Men's Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
Men's Underwear, fleece lined, 75c. and $1.00.
Men's Underwear, wool, 90c up.
Men's Socks, 5 pair for $1.00.
Men's Shirts, from 90c. up.
Men's Shirts, every day, 75c up.
Men's Suits, and Pants, less 50 per cent. off.
Men's Caps, less 50 per cent. off
Men's Sweaters, less 50 per cent. off.
Men's Ties, from 45c. up.

DRY GOODS and SMALLWEARS DEPARTMENT

Thread, 200 yards, 5c per spool
Mercerized, 10c. a spool.
Yarn for sweaters, not 7 for $1.00, but 8 big balls for $1.00.
Flannelette, 27 inch, colored, 15c.
Print, light, 15c.
Print, dark, 20c.
Cotton, grey, 10c. and 15c. per yard.
No. 4 Blankets, 12 x 4, $2.75.
No. 4 Blankets, 11 x 4, $2.25.
No. 4 Blankets, 10 x 4, $1.75.

M. MAKER, - Proprietor.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

Mrs. (Rev.) F. C. Stephenson.

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

Rev. F. C. Stephenson.

Very fine pictures will be shown of our mission work.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

Pyrex Ovenware.

Makes a useful, as well as a beautiful gift. Casseroles and Pie Plates in silver frames, at reasonable prices, at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Notice!

'A. L. MacDONALD, formerly of Toronto, wishes to announce that he has purchased the Plaza Barber and Tobacco Shop and solicits your patronage. Hot and cold baths.

Notice.

I pay highest prices for Men's Women's and Children's Second-Hand Clothing. Will call at any address. Drop me a card.

A. L. MOWERS,
Napanee,
2-cp Box 559.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh Groceries each week. Quality is our first consideration in buying St. Lawrence Granulated Sugar. High grade flour. Our stock of Teas is now complete—high grade Teas are scarce, and are good buying now. We handle only high grade Coffee, and our sales are increasing.

THOMPSON BROS.

Curling.

The curling season at the local rink officially opened on Monday afternoon with the President vs. Vice-President match. Following is the result:

President.		Vice-President	
Carr	6	Maybee	15
Taylor	10	Allison	16
Smith	14	Derry	7
Leonard	16	Graham	9
	46		47

Shibley-Nixon.

The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, December 24th, 1921, of Mr. John A. Shibley (Jack), only son of Morley Ham Shibley, of Woodstock, Ont., and grandson of Geo. W. Shibley, Napanee, Ont., to Dorothy May, eldest daughter of Mr. Harry Nixon, Toronto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Imrie of Toronto. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Shibley left for Buffalo for a short wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside on Perth avenue, Toronto.

Mrs. H. J. Merritt.

Deep grief is felt in Miami over the death of Mrs. H. J. Merritt, well known Miami woman, who died suddenly Tuesday, Dec. 29th, after suffering a relapse after an operation that had been thought successful. Those who had been caring for her were unprepared for her sudden death, since every hope for her speedy recovery had been held. Mrs. Merritt, (formerly Helen Grange, daughter of the late Dr. Jas. Grange, formerly of Napanee), was born in Napanee, Canada, 62 years ago. She is survived by four sisters, a brother, and a daughter, Mrs. D. P. Davis, of Miami. The sisters are Mrs. Harriett Mann, and Miss Mabel Grange, of Piedmont, Cal., and Mrs. Frank Howe and Mrs. Frank S. Mulford, of Oakland, Cal. Her brothers J. F. B. Grange lives in Jacksonville.

African Asbestos.

Fifty-five miles from Selukwe, in Rhodesia, on an unspeakable road, knee-deep in dust, is Shabani. And Shabani is the centre of an important and ever-growing group of asbestos mines—or rather, quarries. The Shabani mine itself is cut out of the side of a hill, is some six years old or so, and has already an output of nearly 1,000 tons a month.

You can pick asbestos from the rock with your hands, you can pull the stems apart into infinitesimal fractions, you can rub them in your fingers till they become pliable and silky, but you can't break them.

They are tougher than whipcord. You can weave asbestos. You can make string of it, or cotton or clothing. And yet it is a mineral.

It costs £60 a ton to get Shabani asbestos to London, as against £25 a ton for the Canadian.

Explosives and other mining materials and the bags in which it is packed all cost more than in Canada, and while labor is much cheaper, being mostly native, Rhodesian and South African asbestos are heavily handicapped by production and transport costs.

Powerful New Searchlight.

Great fog-penetrating power is claimed for a searchlight that has been invented in France with a greenish-yellow glass in front and backed by a reflector that also prevents moisture collecting on the glass.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that there is in force in the Town of Napanee a By-Law in respect to the cutting of trees which provides that "no one shall be allowed to cut any trees from the streets and public highways of the Corporation without first getting the consent of the Council, or the Streets Committee," and the By-Law further provides a severe penalty in case of breach of the By-Law. It has been brought to the attention of the Council that in the last few months many beautiful shade trees have been cut and it has been decided that this indiscriminate cutting of trees must be stopped.

BY ORDER.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

Dated Dec. 12th, 1921.

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor, enclosed with Butterick Patterns, and **with Butterick Patterns only**, you buy ¼ to 1½ yard **less**, a saving of 50c. to $10 on material for every frock?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 6th
(Epiphany)
10.30—Holy Communion.

Drove Massive Oak Log.

Not all the pioneers died a generation ago. This year the people of Wallaceburg attended the funeral of a man whose life and activities spanned the period from bush days to the airplane in an old settled community. Captain James W. Steinhoff went to Wallaceburg with his parents and started his own career in true pioneer style, cooking in a shanty and driving a team in the timber woods. Earlier, when ten years of age, he had carried the mail between Chatham and Stoney Point, twenty-five miles each way per day. He also drove a stage between London and Chatham. For one season he served as cook on a vessel plying between Chatham and Kingston, after which he became cook for forty Frenchmen at Wallaceburg.

One winter near Wallaceburg he drove the largest stick of timber ever hauled in Canada, it is said, driving four head of horses in front of seventeen yoke of oxen. The log, when cut, squared by 63 feet before squaring, and made a square stick 41 by 42 inches. It was hauled to within one and a half miles of Wallaceburg.

Entering navigation at the age of twenty, he built, bought and sailed many vessels, including the J. W. Steinhoff, "now known as the Garden City," says the Wallaceburg News. This vessel has been rechristened the Dalhousie City. With it he carried much barley to Toledo, and on one occasion took Lord and Lady Dufferin and the vice-regal party up the lakes.

Captain Steinhoff was born in 1834, a time when pioneering was past, according to the uninformed.

A New Settlement.

One thousand families will come to British Columbia from the British Isles to settle in the Stuart Lake country in the northern part of the province as a result of action now taken by a committee of the British House of Commons on a proposal made by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, while he was in London. The area to be settled consists of 200,000 acres, under reserve north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Mr. Pattullo placed before Alfred Bigland, head of the committee, a plan for the formation of a non-profit making organization, offering sale of the lands to the settlers at a classified price and promised that every dollar obtained for the land would be spent on schools and roads.

"Made in France."

After visiting more than fifty cities in Canada and traveling as far west as Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. the "made in France" exhibition train returned to Montreal, its starting point on Nov. 4. This industrial train left Sept. 2 for its transcontinental tour. Interest is now aroused over the proposed "made in Canada" train to tour France in the near future. The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has endorsed the plan, while the French Government has offered to defray all expenses incurred in the undertaking.

Canard Line's Tonnage.

Founded on July 4, 1840, the Cunard Shipping Company began with a fleet of four ships of 4,600 tons; today it controls 109 vessels totalling over 1,000,000 tons.

A Kingsley Anecdote.

An amusing anecdote of a lecture delivered by Charles Kingsley at Chester is told by Mr. A. C. Benson. The subject of the lecture was "Heroes and Heroism"—or some such title—and Kingsley put into it much of his buoyant enthusiasm. At the close his chairman, some local magnate with not much sense of what was fitting, remarked that in his opinion one of the most heroic things a man could do, when the temperature was below freezing point, was to put his feet right down to the foot of the bed! Kingsley, we are told, was very angry at this lamentable anti-climax to his powerful lecture.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Next Sunday will be Missionary Day.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. Stephenson, and his wife, will be with us next Sunday. They have recently made an extended tour of Japan, China, and the Holy Land. Their address will be illustrated by lantern slide views taken in these lands.

The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

LINK TO SLAVE DAYS.

Colored Constable Well Known Figure In Lucan, Ont.

The village of Lucan, in Middlesex County, boasts of a unique distinction, in that whereas most of the inhabitants are white folks of Anglo-Saxon descent, law and order are maintained by Constable Peter Butler, a colored gentleman, whose ancestry runs back to pre-Confederation days in Baltimore. Constable Butler used to excite curiosity on his frequent trips to London, where he delivered an occasional vagrant who had been sentenced by the Lucan magistrate. The officer had an air of refinement and authority, and his graying chin whiskers only enhanced his prepossessing appearance. Peter Butler's position is connected with a little-known tale of Lucan in the early days of the nineteenth century. In 1829, through the activities of the Colonization Society, a plot of land in Biddulph Township, 1,200 acres in extent, was obtained and set aside as a refuge for negroes from the United States. It became known as the Wilberforce refuge, and the site was what is now the village of Lucan.

The Wilberforce Colony was only one of many in Canada, and the name of this country became a synonym for opportunity and a chance for life and happiness as far as the negro was concerned. Other colonies in Western Ontario, such as the one at Dresden, were more extensive and ultimately more successful, but for many years the Wilberforce Colony was one of the centres of population of Middlesex County, and there were no white inhabitants.

The founders sought freedom and security for themselves and their families and also hoped to establish a place where their persecuted fellows could come in later days. Why failure? Most of the blacks came from Cincinnati, where persecution ceased almost as soon as the Wilberforce Colony had been founded; and the Canada Land Company refused suddenly to sell any more land to colored people. This prevented any expansion, and the flood of immigration from Ireland, and Biddulph turned quickly into a white Ireland. The colored settlement, but after the middle forties the colony was merely a colored settlement in the midst of the Irish.

The following description of Wilberforce as it appeared in the early days is from an autobiography published by Austin Steward, who for some time was connected with colonization of blacks.

"In Wilberforce there were no white inhabitants. The land appeared level and handsome. All was one vast forest of heavy timber. The soil was good for corn, wheat, rye, oats and most kinds of grain and was superior grazing country. This was a village of perhaps 30 dwellings and 200 inhabitants, a courthouse and jail all under one roof, built of stone and plastered; small doors and windows in the style of some of the English castles."

There seems reason to believe that the population of the colony at any time did not exceed 70. A number of travelers visited the place and some of them left records of their impressions. One of these was Patrick Shirel, a Lothian farmer, who in his book, "A Tour Through North America," said:

"On the boundary of the Huron tract we passed a negro settlement. The houses of the colored people appeared of a particular construction, having the chimney on the outside of the log house and which each is composed of thin sawn timber, placed horizontally and mixed with clay. Their chief crop was Indian corn, well cultivated. Before my departure from England I had heard this settlement instanced as a complete failure and used as an argument against the emancipation of slaves. The houses, barns, fences, and general appearance of the settlement are certainly mean enough, but I consider it in most respects superior to settlements of whites in the Huron tract of the same standing of three years."

From this period to the present day the colored population dwindled and locally the fact is now very shadowy that Middlesex county was once a refuge for American slaves and that Lucan was one of the first places where, to use their own expression of the time, they "shook hands with the lion."—Toronto Sunday World.

Miss Leitch and Queen's.

The fine sporting spirit and marvellous golfing ability of Miss Cecil Leitch, women's champion of Great Britain, Canada and France, has been universally admired, but nowhere perhaps more than in Canada, and it may be of interest to Canadians to know that the "golfing queen" has a close connection with Canada.

Miss Leitch's grandfather was principal of Queen's University, and primarius professor of divinity from 1860 to 1864, in which latter year his death occurred.

Miss Leitch and her sister, Miss Edith, are still deeply interested in the development of Queen's University.

Love the Theatre.

Taking the population of Montreal as 700,000 persons, figures out at the City Hall show that one out of every seven attends a theatre each day. As the average amusement tax is two cents per head, the fact that $59,-119.45 was received from the various theatres during October, indicates the colossal attendance at places of amusement. At two cents average tax per capita, this accounts for almost 2,000,000 theatre patrons, or about 100,000 per day.

Pyrex, glass, ovenwares, a nice assortment of different articles, DAVY & ALLISON.

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

8-tf

EMPIRE CAFE

John St., Napanee

Breakfast, 6.30.
Dinner, 11.30 to 2.30.
Supper, 5.30 to 7.30.

Lunches at all hours.

Special Price for Meals 45 Cents.

Meals by the week, $6.00.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING GOOD SERVICE

We sell Combination Meal Tickets $5.50 worth for $5.00.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents a special Comedy Drama, "LIVE WIRES."

Also final episode of "THE SKY RANGER."

And a 2-reel Larry Semon Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Beautiful Bebe Daniels in one of her best pictures, "DUCKS AND DRAKES."

Also next episode of "THE DIAMOND QUEEN."

And a 2-reel Hall Room Boys' Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show.

15—Reels—15

Extra special feature, "A MAN'S HOME," a Ralph Ince Production, and one of the best of the year.

Also another feature.

And a 2-reel Ben Turpin Comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW

EAST-END BARBER SHOP

Everything New and Up-to-Date.
Skilled Workmanship
MODERATE PRICES.
Opposite Harshaw Block

E. J. BROWN, Prop.

FORD BATTERY SERVICE

We specialize in Battery work of all descriptions, and have the most up-to-date charging and repairing equipment. Bring your Batteries to us for winter storage. We will keep them and turn them back to you in the Spring fully charged and ready for another year's service. We are distributors of the famous Exide Battery, the most reliable and best battery on the market.

PAUL & SMITH

FORD DEALERS

LUMBER SPECIAL

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD A

NEW HOME or FARM BUILDINGS

You Should Consult Us.

During the next few weeks prices for Lumber and Labour will be lower than next spring

Plans and Estimates Free

Mixed Car Lots of Building Supplies at Lowest Prices you can obtain.

W. D. MIDMER,

'Phones 14, 123. NAPANEE, ONT.

WELCOME BACK YOUR OLD FAVORITES TO THE

STRAND THEATRE!

Week Commencing Monday, January 2nd, 1922

The Ernie Marks Stock Co'y

supporting

Ernie and Kitty Marks

6 extra added Vaudeville Acts.
Singing, Dancing, Music.
Special Matinee Saturday.

MATINEE PRICES: Children, 15c.; Adults, 25c.
EVENING PRICES: Children, 25c.; Adults, 35c.

Genuine BAYER Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

British naval units guard Egyptian ports.

Labor outlook improving in Great Britain.

Reds accept Lenine's economic policy.

Japan takes firm stand on Shantung issue.

Many Ontario municipalities have nominations.

University of Toronto beat Pittsburg by 7 to 2.

The soccer season in Toronto has come to a close.

Premier Briand visits Lloyd George at Paris.

King Albert of Belgium to visit Italian monarch.

Veterans plan to hold joint conference in January.

United States may agree to call Economic Conference.

Many exhibition hockey games were played yesterday.

Calgary Tigers lead the Western Canada Hockey League.

George Ward, well-known Brantford citizen, died suddenly.

A mystery surrounds an attempted burglary in the west end of Toronto.

An automobile and radial car crashed near Brantford and several injured.

Five hundred veterans were entertained at dinner at the King Edward, Toronto.

Rumors at Ottawa indicate no Progressives will be included in the new Cabinet.

Mrs. Mary Henderson, Toronto, found dead in her home by her son, who was bringing her Christmas presents.

WEDNESDAY.

The O. H. A. playing season opens.

Autos in Detroit killed 1,692 people in 1921.

United States bankers to send gold to Switzerland.

Ingersoll Watch Co., New York, admits insolvency.

Toronto Gas Company celebrates 80th anniversary.

Thurlow township man elected for 43rd term as reeve.

Lloyd George has big plan for European restoration.

Proposal to establish European Financial Corporation.

British Government prepares to hand over rule to Irish.

Arms Conference decides to increase Chinese tariff levy.

George Tate Blackstock, K. C., dies at his home in Toronto.

Majority vote given Premier Briand of France by deputies.

The University of Toronto hockey team defeated Pittsburg, 2 to 1.

F. H. Goldicott, Hamilton, dies on his doorstep on returning from walk.

Goaler West of Tillsonburg has his eye badly injured when struck by a puck.

Capt. A. Rajotte, one of oldest C. P. R. employes, dies at Montreal, aged 86.

Noted scientists from all over the continent gather in Toronto for convention.

Lieut.-Col. R. L. Nelles, former G. T. R. freight agent, Toronto, died suddenly.

Austria may mortgage the famous Gobelin art collection, valued at $50,000,000.

Lieut.-Col. Hendrie will establish a large stock farm on the Woodland farm at Appleby.

Wm. McLelland was killed near Nanaimo, B.C., when motor car crashes into pole.

Great Lakes navigation season ends, Shaughnessy making latest as also earliest trip.

THURSDAY.

Lithuania rejects League plan for Vilna.

Ghandi playing for aid of moderates.

St. Patrick's won from Hamilton, 4 to 3.

Cannibalism occurs in famine area in Russia.

French flatly reject limitation of submarines.

Detroit police arrest suspected mail bandits.

A motor truck hit two youngsters at Toronto.

Manitoba Legislature will convene on Jan. 12.

Premier Drury starts first power at Chippewa.

Financial embargo on Greece raised by Britain.

Delegations on unemployment met Premier Drury.

"Johnny" Duff is going to England, where he will box.

James R. Steele appointed postmaster at Woodstock, Ont.

Officers were installed in many Masonic lodges in Toronto.

Chatham to give free industrial tuition to unemployed men.

The U. of T. senior basketball team won from Niagara Falls, 42 to 27.

Teachers in convention in Toronto refuse to endorse plan for strike fund.

U. of T. senior hockey team defeated St. Nicholas of Philadelphia, 5 to 3.

British biologist tells American Association Darwin's theory is outdated.

Ottawa says not more than 500 Mennonites have left Canada or contemplate doing so.

Port Arthur, with 15,629 population, has 34 nationalities and 18 religious denominations.

Coroner's jury censures Montreal police for not having witnesses at inquest on auto fatality.

FRIDAY.

Dail Eireann is unable to ratify pact.

Banca Italiana closes its doors at Rome.

Trotsky calls for increase of Soviet armies.

Argentine troops capture Patagonia robber band.

"Crippled" beggar in Montreal exposed by police.

Sarnia curfew whistle discontinued after New Year's.

Bowlers look with favor on new rules of the sea.

A Toronto grocer was the victim of two hold-up men.

Memorial Row of elm trees dedicated at Port Dover.

Elmira won from U. of T. senior basketball team, 32-21.

Cadet corps being organized in Windsor Public Schools.

Community Hall for Evanturel township opened at Heaslip.

Provincial Liberals will choose a leader before House meets.

U. of T. senior hockey team defeated Philadelphia, 10 to 5.

Toronto single rinks curling tournament commences Jan. 10.

Committee of experts at Washington report on air craft in war.

Germans play Cannes conference against Reparation Commission.

London curling bonspiel will be held during the week of Jan. 9.

Argonauts juniors defeated Granites in an O. H. A. fixture, 6 to 3.

Publicity Bureau formed to make Toronto tourist and convention centre.

Theft of over $1,000,000 supplies from the Brooklyn naval yards, has been disclosed.

Stowe House, the seat of the Dukes of Buckingham, has been offered as an educational site.

Trapped on a bridge at Wilkesbarre, Pa., two boys hug the ties while train passes over them and escape death.

Rev. T. S. Roy, pastor of Talbot Street Baptist Church, London, Ont., will drop the "Rev." as being worn out and obsolete.

SATURDAY.

Nine-year-old boy is killed by an auto in Toronto.

Continuous flight record broken by Mineola aviator.

Sterling at Toronto, $4.43¼; at New York, $4.21.

Japanese army threatening Far Eastern Republic.

Manitoba wheat broke 2¼ to 3½ cents at Winnipeg.

One killed and 35 injured in New York elevated track.

Wage cut of six cents an hour at Porcupine gold camp.

U. of T. basketball team won at Corning, N.Y., 25 to 14.

Mayor Matthews, Port Arthur, as last year, refuses salary.

President Harding calls a national conference on agriculture.

Irish County Councils are passing resolutions favoring treaty.

Granites defeated Kitchener in an O.H.A. senior game, 3 to 1.

Commission report on St. Lawrence route nearly completed.

Montreal man, after three days' carousal, goes insane and dies.

Old-line Tories planning Dominion Convention to clean out deadwood.

St. Mary's juniors defeated St. Helen's, 12 to 0, in an O.H.A. game.

"Johnny" Dundee boxed "Willie" Jackson to a draw at Madison Square Garden.

Four-year-old Hamilton boy instantly killed by motorcar when coasting.

McGill University receives $1,000,000 promised from Rockefeller Foundation.

Watson Hungerford, Meaford, dies of broken neck three months after injury received.

Three men at Speyside, near Milton, cut 60 cords of 16-inch hardwood in six hours.

A sixteen-year-old boy found drowned in swimming tank at Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto.

A coroner's jury in Toronto brings in a verdict against man in custody for killing Pelebosian.

Shot While Hunting.

SARNIA, Ont., Jan. 2. — John Smith, aged 19, farmer, of the second line of Moore Township, Lamb on County, died in hospital here last Thursday as a result of a gunshot wound received when the shotgun of his brother Lyle was accidentally discharged while the two were hunting rabbits near their home on Monday last.

The shot entered the hip from a distance of twelve feet, fracturing all the bones of the leg and destroying the hip joint tissues. Blood-poisoning set in and resulted in death. The accident was not stated to be due to carelessness and no inquest will be held.

Pearson Memorial Fund.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Lady Strathcona has given £1,000 to the Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund. The Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund, at the suggestion of Lady Pearson, is to be divided as follows: One-third of the subscription will be devoted to St. Dunstan's, the noted institution for the blind founded by Sir Arthur; one-third to the National Institute for the Blind, and one-third to be divided amongst all other blind charities. Subscriptions to the fund are open to all parts of the British Empire. The memorial fund is intended as a perpetual encouragement for all who dwell in darkness.

Favors Protection of Shipping.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The new Federal constitution of the Australian Labor party, says a Reuter [illegible] from Sydney, includes among its aims the passing of legislation to protect Australian shipping against unfair competition.

As regards military matters, the Labor party demands that compulsory naval and military service shall be abolished, that no forces shall be raised to serve outside Australia, and that the Commonwealth shall take no part in overseas wars except by the decision of the people.

Britain to Pay Guarantee.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Under the Corn Production Repeal Act, the Government will pay out £10,000,000 to farmers next Monday. Over 100,000 claims for compensation under the act have been received. The act abolished a number of war-time measures, and guaranteed the farmers four and three pounds per acre respectively for oats and wheat raised in 1921.

International Loan.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Minister of Reconstruction Loucheur presented to financial experts on Friday the rough plan for an international consortium of banks to issue loan bonds for twenty billion gold francs. The loan is to be guaranteed by German Customs bonds, various nations participating. M. Loucheur added that unless America comes in the issue will fail.

Bottomley Retires.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Horatio Bottomley, of the Weekly John Bull, has retired from the editorship of that publication. His action has caused little surprise in view of disclosures in recent bankruptcy proceedings in which he has figured.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio

CANADA IS INDIGNANT

Protest Made Against Abuse of the Submarine.

Sir Robert Borden at the Arms Conference Voices the Opinion of His Countrymen That It Is an Act of Piracy for Undersea Craft to Attack Commerce, Neutrals or Non-combatants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Canada's voice was heard on Thursday at the armament conference. In a speech which was pronounced by members of the British Empire and United States delegations to be "at once forceful and eloquent," Sir Robert Borden uttered the indignant protest of his country against the abuse of the submarine. He spoke in support of the Root resolutions, which after stating the law of nations upon the subject, declared that the five great powers should pledge themselves not to use a submarine at any time to prey upon commerce or bring about the slaughter of neutrals and non-combatants. Sir Robert said he could speak with deep feeling on this subject and voice the unanimous opinion of the Canadian people.

He told of a ship submarine during the war with twenty Canadian nurses on board. Not only was the ship sunk, but the survivors attempting to escape in lifeboats were ruthlessly attacked. He, therefore, declared that he would not only support the first two articles of the Root resolution, but would go further and support article 3, which makes it piracy for any submarine commander to attack neutrals and non-combatants or sink unarmed merchant vessels.

All the nations represented at Thursday's meeting agreed in principle with the Root resolution.

An amendment offered by Balfour was accepted, which declared that no submarine should halt, attack or in any way molest merchant marine. When the committee adjourned at 5.30 the point under discussion was whether the five nations should bind themselves not to use the submarine against neutrals, non-combatants and merchant vessels without waiting for the adherence of other nations. It is expected that an emphatic resolution will be forthcoming denouncing the "inhuman and illegal" use of the submarine during the late war and pleading the powers represented at the Washington Conference to refrain from using the submarine as an offensive weapon.

Asked about the work of the conference to date, Sir Robert Borden authorized the Canadian Press to say that he regarded the conference as a great success. Its achievement in restricting the construction of capital ships, he said, would save billions of dollars to the nations represented. The banning of the submarine he regarded as a forward step in civilization, and he also regarded as of great importance the restrictions upon the tonnage of cruisers and naval plane carriers and the limitation upon the calibre of guns carried upon such vessels.

The Far Eastern question, he said, has been approached in a most excellent spirit, and while it might be necessary to refer some of the questions to another conference to be assembled at Pekin in the near future, great progress has been effected in clearing away misunderstandings between the United States and Japan, and in bringing into closer friendship the people of the British Empire and the people of the United States.

Bannon Case to Be Dropped.

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 2.—In the event of important witnesses for the crown not being located within the next eight days, the charges of conspiracy to be preferred against Basil "Jack" Bannon, wealthy real estate operater, will be withdrawn. This was announced in the police court by the crown attorney, who was granted a further remand of eight days.

Bannon is alleged to have employed a gang of Detroit gunmen to enter and rob the home of Mrs. Louise Trumble, on Sunset avenue, Sandwich.

Goderich Centenarian Dead.

GODERICH, Ont., Jan. 2. — Neil Bain McKenzie, who had reached the remarkable age of over 100 years, passed away Friday, from the results of breaking his hip about a month ago. Deceased came to this country from Scotland in 1821, and after spending about fifteen years in the lower provinces, blazed his way up to Ashfield Township, where he successfully farmed.

Arrests In Calcutta.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It was officially stated here that the importation of disorderly elements into Calcutta on Dec. 23, to enforce the "hartal" by terrorizing shopkeepers, resulted in 650 arrests for obstruction and on other charges of disorderly conduct. Arrests in Calcutta for similar reasons during the past six weeks have totalled 3,500, according to the statemen..

It was also stated that there were no signs of the "hartal" on the 23rd, throughout the greater part of the city, and on subsequent days of the Prince of Wales' visit the crowds were both enormous and enthusiastic, denoting the absolute failure of the non-co-operationists' efforts to halt all festivities. It was added that as a result of this failure Mahatma Ghandi and his followers had been greatly discredited.

Coal for Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The charge that English coal is being unloaded at Hamburg and reshipped by rail to Switzerland, thus causing a car shortage in Germany, was made in the Reichstag by Deputy Gutknecht.

Gutknecht asked if the Government is aware that Germnay's limited railway resources are being used to facilitate English-Swiss trade, and demanded that the Government take immediate steps to put all available coal cars at the disposal of the transport of German coal from the mines to factories and public utilities.

To Resume Operation.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 2.—All of the coal mines in his vicinity which shut down recently because of depression in the coal trade will resume operations to-morrow. The period they remain in operation depends on the demand for coal.

FRENCH MEET RUSSIANS.

Bolsheviki Now Desire to Negotiate With Allies.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Karl Radek, noted Bolshevist agitator and right-hand man of Lenine, arrived in Berlin a few days ago from Moscow. He was met here by two French officers and conducted by automobile to some point in the Rhineland for a conference with French Government officials. The exact destination is unknown.

This information comes from an absolutely reliable source. The meeting of the Soviet representatives with the French officials corroborates a rumor which has been circulating in German diplomatic circles for the last fortnight that Paris is trying to readjust its relations with Russia. These negotiations were undoubtedly precipitated by the fact that both Britain and the United States have recently displayed less reluctance to deal with the Soviet Government.

It is expected that France will make three conditions in return for the recognition of the Soviet Government. These are:

1. Imporant industrial and economic concessions.

2. That the Soviet Government assume the twenty billion franc debt to France for money lent to the Czar's Government.

3. As a third and most important condition, France will urge the Soviet Government to take advantage of the last clause of Article 110 of the Versailles Treaty, reading "The Allied and Associated Powers formally reserve all rights for Russia to obtain from Germany restitutions and satisfactions based on the principles of the present treaty."

The French advisors will urge the Russians to estimate the "restitutions" at an amount which would cover the czar's debts. The conference is evidently called to plan increases in Germany's burden, as the culmination of such an agreement between France and Russia would be a death blow to Germany.

Germany now believes that she may expect a revision of the Versailles Treaty penalties, subsequent to the payment of the January instalment.

WILL HOLD CONVENTION.

Ontario Liberals Intend to Select New Leader.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—A provincial convention of Liberals to select a new leader will be held before the coming session of the Legislature, probably the last week in this month. The Liberal members of the House reached this conclusion in the course of a lengthy conference in the Liberal rooms at the Parliament Buildings Thursday, the decision taking the form of a recommendation to the Provincial Liberal Executive that a convention be called. The necessity for a leader was brought home to the Liberals in the North Oxford by-election, where the party was without direction and minus anything approaching an organization.

Another reason for the early selection of a leader is the feeling among the members that the time has come to "fight." The majority of them believe that there is no longer anything to gain by soft-pedalling in criticism of the Drury Government—another lesson from North Oxford. If it is true, as reported, that the Conservatives are going to force the fight on several issues, then Premier Drury and his Ministers are in for a stiff session.

The Liberals discussed the question of by-elections. A Liberal will run in Russell, of course. Whether a fight will be made in Kingston, where the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Ross made a vacancy, has not been determined. A committee was appointed to meet local men and discuss the situation.

Relics of Lost Explorers.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 2.—"Bears destroyed our depots; we now have twenty days' provisions." So reads part of a letter dated Nov. 10, 1919, said the official Russian Rosta Agency, to have been found at Cape Wild by the Russian expedition under Begitcheff, which has been making a search in the Arctic regions to learn just what happened to Knudsen and Tessen, two members of the Amundsen north polar expedition, who were lost during the explorations in the winter of 1919.

Near Cape Premetny, the expedition reports that it discovered the remains of a fire on a beach.

Child Killed at Play.

HAMILTON, Jan. 2. — When the sleigh on which he was coasting down Ravenscliffe avenue Friday afternoon struck the rear of a car driven by Russell Frost, Kyrin Charles Tierney, the four-year-old son of Mr. J. E. and Mrs. Tierney, Markland street, suffered a fracture of the skull and died shortly after. The child was going at a good rate of speed down the avenue, and attempted to turn off on to Aberdeen avenue and coast westerly along there. When he made the turn his sleigh crashed into the rear of Mr. Frost's car.

Died of Broken Neck.

MEAFORD, Ont., Jan. 2. — His neck broken in an auto accident last September, near Chatsworth, Watson Hungerford, who has been in Owen Sound Hospital ever since in a critical condition, died there early Friday morning. He was in his 37th year, and single. Owing to the rarity of his case the local doctors performed an autopsy to ascertain the extent of his spinal injuries.

Resigned from Committee.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 2. — Announcement is made here that Sir William Mackenzie has resigned from the committee of the Hudson Bay Company, and that F. H. Richmond, of London, has been elected by the board to fill the vacancy thus created.

Canada's Stately Homes.

Years ago the poet wrote about the "stately homes of England," but Canada, says a recent writer, can boast of homes just as stately. The well-kept farm homes and farm buildings that dot the countryside give us a sense of security, and go to show that all is well with rural Ontario. The pastoral scenes that greet the eyes on almost every farm assure the beholder that the live stock industry is in a flourishing condition. Old Ontario can boast of many beauty spots. The writer adds that holidays spent among them will bring much enjoyment.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (in store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.26½.
No. 2 northern, not quoted.
No. 3 northern, $1.12½.

Manitoba Oats (in store Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 53½c.
No. 3 C.W., 51½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 51½c.
No. 1 feed, 50½c.

Manitoba Barley (in store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment.)
No. 2 yellow, 6[illegible]c.
No. 3 yellow, 67c.
No. 4 yellow, 65½c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (f.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
Nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
No. 3 extra, 57c to 60c.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside.)
No. 2, 74c to 76c.

Rye.
No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $7.50.
Second patents, $7.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment.)
90 per cent. patent, $5.

Millfeed (Car lots delivered.)
Bran, per ton, $26 to $27.
Shorts, per ton, $28 to $29.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—The closing markets of the year at the Union Stock Yards are usually listless affairs and this year was no exception. Business in the cattle division particularly was practically at a standstill, and throughout the whole market, even with the light receipts, trade was draggy.

While cattle receipts exceeded 700, only about 250 of these were offered for sale on the market, the balance being billed through from Kansas City and Chicago to the seaboard for export.

Expectations are to the effect that markets will be more or less dull for the next couple of weeks, but even at that there should be an active demand if the market is not over-supplied. Good steady values are likely to prevail. A couple of good loads of butcher cattle brought $6 per hundredweight during the week, and a load of fair Western sold at $5.40.

The offering of calves was a light one, being under 100, and these found a steady trade, with prices ranging up to $12.50 and $13 per hundredweight for the top. Odd lots of choice lambs brought $10 per hundredweight, while an extra choice lot of five head brought $11. Handyweight sheep sold at from $5 to $5.65.

Hog receipts were a little above 2,000. Most of the shipments were made at the week-end, and sold before the market opened at from $9.75 to $10 on the f.o.b. basis. Fed and watered selects sold at from $11 to $11.50, which was a gain of 75c from the previous week.

Row Ended In Killing.

TIMMINS, Ont., Jan. 2.—After a coroner's jury had rendered a verdict holding them responsible for the violent death of John Lycky, killed in a drunken row at Schumacher on Christmas Day, three Croatians, Mike Rubic, Sam Markevitch and Andrew Bogdonic, were arrested and charged with manslaughter. Thursday evening they appeared before Magistrate Atkinson here and were formally committed for trial. Four other foreigners are being held by the police as material witnesses.

The evidence at the inquest showed that a number of Russians and Croatians in various stages of intoxication had engaged in a pitched battle in Bogdonic's boarding house, using beer bottles as the principal weapons of offense and defence. All three of the accused men told the jury they had nothing to do with the struggle in the house, but other witnesses swore they had seen Lycky attacked by the trio.

Stratford Store Gutted by Fire.

STRATFORD, Jan. 2.—An estimated loss of $25,000 was caused by a fire which completely gutted the F. G. McTavish dry goods store Friday. The fire apparently started in the basement, but spread so rapidly that in a few minutes it was beyond control.

Tag Day for Veterans.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The tag day held here by the unemployed ex-fighting men's association for the benefit of destitute returned men, realized the sum of $7,263. The money is to be used for food for the men and their families.

MANITOBA'S FIRST SHEEP.

Adventures In Bringing Them to Western Canada.

When the Hudson Bay Company sent an expedition from Fort Garry to Kentucky in 1832 to secure sheep for Manitoba's first experimental farm, the dark-skinned Canadians were taken for hostile Indians and their veteran, C. G. Bruce, was mistaken for the famous Black Hawk, with whom the frontiersmen had recently been at war. The party had many adventures.

So much of the Red River valley was filled with hostile Sioux that they had to move on two miles each night, after making camp fires, in order to outwit Indians who might have seen the smoke. On their return they learned that these precautions had saved their lives several times.

Five inches of snow fell before they reached the Mississippi river, and their cart was exchanged for a sled at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Covering 1,800 miles in 56 days, they reached St. Louis, and were told that Kentucky was the best place to secure sheep.

Next spring they started home with 1,300 sheep and lambs. Near the Mississippi, at Rock Island, Ill., they found spear grass injuring the flock. The settlers were amazed to see the supposed Indians passing back with sheep. Across the river they had the sickening task of shearing the animals again, so as to get at the maggotty sores caused by the spear grass.

Back in the Sioux country, their herd was reduced to 670 by the dreaded grass. Three weeks later their number was 259, but they had made a treaty of passage with the Sioux. The winter of 1833 found the farm prospering under the company's management, and the live stock doing well.

A hundred and seventeen women doctors are at present acting as panel doctors in England and Wales. The number of patients on their lists is 40,686.

DAHLIA ROOT SYRUP.

New Use of Plant Well Known In Canada.

The roots of the dahlia, the beautiful flower that is found in the majority of Canadian gardens, will provide the syrup that will sweeten many fountain drinks, preserves and desserts of the future, according to Dr. W. E. Safford. The fleshy roots of this flower are not starchy, like potatoes, but they contain a substance which is known chemically as inulin. From this a sugar 60 per cent. sweeter than cane sugar can be obtained by the chemist. This sugar, known as levulose or fructose, has heretofore been very expensive and of little commercial importance.

Dr. R. F. Jackson has been making experiments with a view to simplifying the methods of extracting the sugar from the inulin of dahlia roots. The sugar crystallizes with great difficulty and the expense in the past has been chiefly due to the fact that it was necessary to use much alcohol in eliminating the water.

For the tests a large supply of roots was furnished by Richard Vincent of White Marsh, Md., president of the American Dahlia Society, and from Dr. Jackson's results it is evident that the dahlia has an important commercial future ahead of it as a sugar plant. Already a company has been formed to cultivate thousands of acres of dahlias, the roots of which will be used as a source of levulose sugar.

Attempts have been frequently made to use dahlia roots as food for animals, but, owing to their unpleasant taste, they are rejected both by cattle and pigs.

"It is a very wise dahlia that knows its own father," says Dr. Safford, who has looked into the history of the dahlia family. "Very few dahlias, indeed, even know their own mothers, for the species which occurred in nature, after having fallen into the hands of horticulturists and plant breeders, have been crossed and recrossed to such an extent that it is impossible to trace their ancestry. There seems to be an impression that the first dahlias to be cultivated in Europe were single-flowered forms. This is a mistake. The very first species to be described and figured, dahlia pinnata, was a form with a duplex or double head. It was propagated in the Royal Garden at Madrid from roots of Mexican origin, and was named by the botanist Cavanilles, in 1791, in honor of Andreas Dahl, a distinguished pupil of Linnaeus."

The earliest descriptions of the dahlia were made about 1570 by Francisco Hernandez, a Spanish physician, who was sent by Philip II. to study the resources of New Spain, and observed many forms of dahlias adorning the gardens of the Mexicans. It is interesting to note that at that early day types that are usually held to be modern were already developed. The dahlia was known to the Aztecs under the Nahautl name Acocoxochitl, which may be translated "water-tube flower." This name was applied to them on account of their hollow jointed stems bearing a certain resemblance to canes used by the Mexicans for water pipes.

A VETERAN MAGISTRATE.

W. M. Horsey of Bowmanville Loves Long Walks.

Activity as police magistrate at the age of eighty-nine is just one proof of the remarkable vigor of William M. Horsey, of Bowmanville. On the outskirts of the town the squire has a dairy farm. After looking after his fancy Jersey cows he walks one mile every week day to the office and then back again.

Mr. Horsey once decided to retire. To Kingston he went, to be with his family during their education. He had a sentimental attachment to the Limestone City, for thither he had come as a youth from Old England, but retirement palled and in five years the former hardware merchant had returned to Bowmanville to spend his later life in municipal service. He gave many years to the Board of Education and Town Council and was rewarded with the confidence of his neighbors, who elected him mayor by an unprecedented vote.

Appointed police magistrate in 1902, Mr. Horsey added much reading in the law to his hobbies of reading history, biography and travel. Neither did he neglect cows and garden. With old age has come no slackening in a frugal and disciplined way of life. Regularly he retires at nine at night and is always up by five in the morning, earlier in the summer when things need attention. The "place" must be as attractive as the old home in Devonshire, where on September 9, 1832, he was born. So he is much older than Toronto's famous and energetic magistrate, although much less of his life has been spent in stuffy court rooms than is the case with Col. Denison.

William M. Horsey comes of a family well known in Devon and Dorset. He was educated at private school in England and when fourteen years old, sailed from Plymouth with an eighteen-year-old brother to seek a new field for activity. He found it and has not let go his hold. He reads without the use of spectacles and says that his mental and physical faculties appear to be unimpaired. Neither has he any physical ailments.

"All this I attribute to the temperate, active and regular life that I have always lived," he writes.

A Lion Story.

From a Nile station in the Sudan a British officer reports a remarkable bit of superstition or natural history, he does not pretend to say which. Being out on a hunting expedition with a party of Sudanese, he came upon the body of a giraffe that had been killed some thirty-six or forty-eight hours before, and, as the wounds showed, by a lion. Upon asking his servants why, if a lion had killed it, he had not eaten it, they smiled as if to say that he was evidently new to the Sudan and pointed out that the giraffe had fallen and still lay on its left side. They then explained that if, when a lion strikes his game, it falls on its right side he eats it, but if on its left side he leaves it untouched. Other Sudanese with whom he discussed the matter told him the same thing. The Englishman admits that the natives may have been "spoofing" him and that the belief may be only a superstition; but he is inclined to think otherwise and to believe that the natives have hit upon a fact of natural history that white men had not discovered.

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TORONTO



GREEN FANCY
by GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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He solved the breakfast problem by calling downstairs for a waiter and ordering coffee and rolls and eggs sent up to his room. Singularly enough the waiter solved the other and more disturbing problem for him.

"Some robbery last night," said that worthy. "Feller up in one of the cottages at the sanatorium. All beat up, something fierce they say."

"Up in— Where?" almost shouted Barnes, starting up.

The man explained where the cottages were situated.

"Seems he was to leave by auto early this mornin', and they didn't know anything was wrong till Joe Keep—he's driving a car Mr. Norton has for rent—till Joe'd been settin' out in front for nearly half an hour. The man's wife was waitin' fer him up at the main buildin' and she got so tired waitin' that she sent one of the clerks down to see what was keeping her husband. Well, sir, him and Joe couldn't wake the feller, so they climb in an open winder, an' by gosh, Joe says it was terrible. The feller was layin' on the bed, feet an' hands tied and gagged, and blood from head to foot. He was inconscious, Joe says, an'—my God, how his wife took on! Joe says he couldn't stand it, so he snook out, shakin' like a leaf."

"Is—is the man dead?" cried Barnes, aghast.

"Nope! Seems like it's nothing serious: just beat up, that's all. Terrible cuts on his head and—"

"What time did all this happen?"

"Doc Smith figgers it was long about midnight, judgin' by the way the blood co'gulated."

"Did they get away with much?"

"Haven't heard. Seems as though the burglar—must ha' been more'n one of 'em, I say—wasn't satisfied with



"Some Robbery Last Night."

crackin' him over the head. He stuck the point of a knife or something into him—just a little way, Joe says—in more'n a dozen places. What say?"

"I—I didn't say anything."

"I thought you did. Well, if I hear anything more I'll let you know."

Barnes listened at the door until he heard the waiter clattering down the stairway, and then went swiftly down the hall to No. 30. Mr. Prosser was sleeping just as soundly and as resoundingly as at midnight!

"By gad!" he muttered, half-aloud. Everything was as clear as day to him now. Bolting into his own room, he closed the door and stood stockstill for many minutes, trying to picture the scene in the cottage.

He found a letter in his box when he went downstairs, after stuffing the tin box deep into his pocket. Before he slit the envelope he knew that Sprouse was the writer. The message was brief:

"After due consideration, I feel that it would be a mistake for you to abandon your present duties at this time. It might be misunderstood. Stick to the company until something better turns up. With this thought in view I withdraw the two days' limit mentioned recently to you, and extend the time to one week. Yours very truly,

"J. H. WILSON."

"Gad, the fellow thinks of everything," said Barnes to himself. "He is positively uncanny."

He read between the lines, and saw there a distinct warning. It had not occurred to him that his plan to leave for New York that day with Miss Cameron might be attended by disastrous results.

But the jewels? What of them? He could not go gallivanting about the country with a half million dollars' worth of precious stones in his possession.

He spent the early part of the forenoon in wandering nervously about the hotel—upstairs and down. The jewels were locked in his pack upstairs. He went up to his room half a dozen times and almost instantly walked down again, after satisfying himself that the pack had not been rifled.

For the next three days and nights rehearsals were in full swing, with scarcely a moment's let-up. And so the time crept by, up to the night of the performance. Miss Cameron remained in ignorance of the close proximity of the jewels, and the police of Crowndale remained in even denser ignorance as to the whereabouts of the man who robbed Mr. Hasselwein of all his spare cash and an excellent gold watch.

No time was lost by the countess in getting word to her compatriots in New York. Barnes posted a dozen letters for her; each contained the tidings of her safety and the assurance that she would soon follow in person.

Those three days and nights were full of joy and enchantment for Barnes. He actually debased himself by wishing that the Rushcroft company might find it imperative to go on rehearsing for weeks in that dim, enchanted temple.

He sat for hours in one of the most uncomfortable seats he had ever known, devouring with hungry eyes the shadowy, interested face so close to his own—and never tired.

On the afternoon of the dress rehearsal he led her, after an hour of almost insupportable repression, to the rear of the auditorium. Dropping into the seat beside her he blurted out, almost in anguish:

"I can't stand it any longer. I cannot be near you without—why, I—I—well, it is more than I can struggle against, that's all. You've either got to send me away altogether or—or—let me love you without restraint. I tell you I can't go on as I am now. You know I love you, don't you? You know I worship you. Don't be frightened. I just had to tell you today. I should have gone mad if I had tried to keep it up any longer." He waited breathlessly for her to speak. She sat silent and rigid, looking straight before her. "Is it hopeless?" he went on at last, huskily. "Must I ask your forgiveness for my presumption and—and go away from you?"

She turned to him and laid her hand upon his arm.

"Am I not like other women? Why should I forgive you for loving me? Doesn't every woman want to be loved? No, no, my friend! Wait! A moment ago I was so weak and trembly that I thought I—oh, I was afraid for myself. Now I am quite calm and sensible. See how well I have myself in hand? I do not tremble, I am strong. We may now discuss ourselves calmly, sensibly. Oh! What are you doing?"

"I too am strong," he whispered. "I am sure of my ground now, and I am not afraid."

He had clasped the hand that rested on his sleeve and, as he pressed it to his heart, his other arm stole over her shoulders and drew her close to his triumphant body. For an instant she resisted, and then relaxed into complete submission. Her head sank upon his shoulder.

"Oh!" she sighed, and there was wonder, joy—even perplexity, in the tremulous sigh of capitulation. "Oh," came softly from her parted lips again at the end of the first long, passionate kiss.

CHAPTER XXI.

The End in Sight.

Barnes, soaring beyond all previous heights of exaltation, ranged dizzily between "front" and "back" at the Grand opera house that evening. He was in the "wings" with her, whispering in her delighted ear; in the dressing-room, listening to her soft words of encouragement to the excited leading lady; on the narrow stairs leading up to the stage, assisting her to mount them; and all the time he was dreading the moment when he would awake and find it all a dream.

There was an annoying fly in his ointment, however. "I love you," she had said simply. "I want more than anything else in all the world to be your wife. But I cannot promise now. I must have time to think, time to—"

"Why should you require more time than I?" he persisted. "What is time to us? Why make wanton waste of it?"

"I know that I cannot find happiness except with you," she replied. "No matter what happens to me, I shall always love you, I shall never forget the joy of this. But—I cannot promise now," she finished gently and kissed him.

Between the second and third acts Tommy Gray rushed back with the box-office statement. The gross was $339. The instant that fact became known to Mr. Rushcroft he informed Barnes that they had a "knockout," a gold mine, and that never in all his career had he known a season to start off so auspiciously as this one.

Three days later Barnes and "Miss Jones" said farewell to the strollers and boarded a day train for New York city. They left the company in a condition of prosperity. The show was averaging two hundred dollars nightly and Mr. Rushcroft was already booking return engagements for the early fall. He was looking forward to a tour of Europe at the close of the war.

Barnes' sister, Mrs. Courtney, met them at the Grand Central terminal.

"It's now a quarter to five," said Barnes after the greeting and presentation. "Drop me at the Fifth Avenue bank, Edith. I want to leave something in my safety box downstairs. Shan't be more than five minutes."

He got down from the automobile at Forty-fourth street and shot across the sidewalk into the bank, casting quick, apprehensive glances through the five o'clock crowd on the avenue as he sprinted. In his hand he lugged the heavy, weatherbeaten pack. His sister and the countess stared after him in amazement.

Presently he emerged from the bank, still carrying the bag. He was beaming. A certain worried, haggard expression had vanished from his face, and for the first time in eight hours he treated his traveling wardrobe with scorn and indifference.

"Thank God, they're off my mind at last," he cried. "That is the first good, long breath I've had in a week. No, not now. It's a long story and I can't tell it in Fifth avenue. It would be extremely annoying to have both of you die of heart failure with all these people looking on."

He felt her hand on his arm, and knew that she was looking at him with wide, incredulous eyes, but he faced straight ahead. He was terribly afraid that the girl beside him was preparing to shed tears of joy and relief. He could feel her searching in her jacket pocket for a handkerchief.

Mrs. Courtney was not only curious but apprehensive. She hadn't the faintest idea who Miss Cameron was, nor where her brother had picked her up. But she saw at a glance that she was lovely, and her soul was filled with strange misgivings. She was like all sisters who have pet bachelor brothers. She hoped that poor Tom hadn't gone and made a fool of himself.

The few minutes' conversation she had with the stranger only served to increase her alarm. Miss Cameron's voice and smile—and her eyes!—were positively alluring.

She had had a night letter from Tom that morning in which he said that he was bringing a young lady friend down from the north—and would she meet them at the station and put her up for a couple of days? That was all she knew of the dazzling stranger up to the moment she saw her. Immediately after that she knew by intuition a great deal more about her than Tom could have told in volumes of correspondence. She knew, also, that Tom was lost forever!

"Now tell me," said the countess the instant they entered the Courtney apartment. She gripped both of his arms with her firm little hands and looked straight into his eyes, eagerly, hopefully. She had forgotten Mrs. Courtney's presence, she had not taken the time to remove her hat or jacket.

"Let's all sit down," said he. "My knees are unaccountably weak. Come along, Ede. Listen to the romance of my life."

And when the story was finished the countess took his hand in hers and held it to her cool cheek. The tears were still drowning her eyes.

"Oh, you poor dear! Was that why you grew so haggard and pale and hollow-eyed?"

"Partly," said he with great significance.

"And you had them in your pack all the time? You—"

"I had Sprouse's most solemn word not to touch them for a week. He is the only man I feared. He is the only one who could have—"

"May I use your telephone, Mrs. Courtney?" cried she suddenly. She sprang to her feet, quivering with excitement. "Pray forgive me for being so ill-mannered, but I—I must call up one or two people at once. They are my friends. You will understand, I am sure."

Barnes was pacing the floor nervously when his sister returned after conducting her new guest to the room prepared for her. The countess was at the telephone before the door closed behind her hostess.

"I wish you had been a little more explicit in your telegram, Tom," she said peevishly. "If I had known who she is I wouldn't have put her in that room. Now I shall have to move Aunt Kate back into it tomorrow and give Miss Cameron the big one at the end of the hall." Which goes to prove that Tom's sister was a bit of a snob in her way. "Stop walking like that and come here." She faced him accusingly. "Have you told all there is to tell, sir?"

"Can't you see for yourself, Ede, that I'm in love with her? Desperately, horribly, madly in love with her. Don't giggle like that! I couldn't have told you while she was present, could I?"

"That isn't what I want to know. Is she in love with you? That's what I'm after."

"Yes," said he, but frowned anxiously.

"She is perfectly adorable," said she, and was at once aware of a guilty, nagging impression that she would not have said it to him half an hour earlier for anything in the world.

She was strangely white and subdued when she rejoined them later on. She had removed her hat. The other woman saw nothing but the wealth of sun-kissed hair that rippled. Barnes went forward to meet her, filled with a sudden apprehension.

"What is it? You are pale and—what have you heard?"

She stopped and looked searchingly into his eyes. A warm flush rose to her cheeks; her own eyes grew soft and tender and wistful.

"They all believe that the war will last two or three years longer," she said huskily. "I cannot go back to my own country till it is all over. They implore me to remain here with them until—until my fortunes are mended." She turned to Mrs. Courtney and went on without the slightest trace of indecision or embarrassment in her manner. "You see, Mrs. Courtney, I am very, very poor. They have taken everything. I—I fear I shall have to accept this kind, generous proffer of a—" her voice shook slightly—"of a home with my friends until the Huns are driven out."

Barnes' silence was more eloquent than any words. Not until Mrs. Courtney expressed the hope that Miss Cameron would condescend to accept the hospitality of her home until plans for the future were definitely fixed was there a sign that the object of her concern had given a thought to

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"I suffered with all the symptoms of Female trouble, with *chronic Constipation and constant Headaches*. I had pains low down in the back and sides of the body. A doctor advised me to have an operation.

I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this medicine has *completely relieved* me of all my misery and suffering.

I am free of pain and headaches and the terrible Constipation, and what saved me is the fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives."

Madam M. J. GORSE.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



"Yes," She Breathed.

what she was saying.

"You are so very kind," stammered the countess. "But I cannot think of imposing upon—"

"Leave it to me, Ede," said Barnes gently, and, laying his hand upon his sister's arm, he led her from the room. Then he came swiftly back to the outstretched arms of the exile.

"A very brief New York engagement," he whispered in her ear, he knew not how long afterward. Her head was pressed against his shoulder, her eyes were closed, her lips parted in the ecstasy of passion.

"Yes," she breathed, so faintly that he barely heard the strongest word ever put into the language of man.

Half an hour later he was speeding down the avenue in a taxi. His blood was singing, his heart was bursting with joy—his head was light, for the feel of her was still in his arms, the voice of her in his enraptured ears.

He was hurrying homeward to the "diggings" he was soon to desert forever. He was to spend the night at his sister's apartment. When he issued forth from his "diggings" at half-past seven he was attired in evening clothes, and there was not a woman in all New York, young or old, who would have denied him a second glance.

Later on in the evening three of the countess' friends arrived at the Courtney home to pay their respects to their fair compatriot and to discuss the crown jewels. They came and brought with them the consoling information that arrangements were practically completed for the delivery of the jewels into the custody of the French embassy at Washington, through whose intervention they were to be allowed to leave the United States without the formalities usually observed in cases of suspected smuggling. Upon the arrival in America of trusted messengers from Paris, headed by no less a personage than the ambassador himself, the imperial treasure was to pass into hands that would carry it safely to France. Prince Sebastian, still in Halifax, had been apprised by telegraph of the recovery of the jewels, and was expected to sail for England by the earliest steamer.

And while the visitors at the Courtney house were lifting their glasses to toast the prince they loved, and, in turn, the beautiful cousin who had braved so much and fared so luckily, and the tall wayfarer who had come into her life, a small man was stooping over a rifled knapsack in a room far downtown, glumly regarding the result of an unusually hazardous undertaking, even for one who could perform such miracles as he. Scratching his chin, he grinned—for he was the kind who bears disappointment with a grin—and sat himself down at the big library table in the center of the room. Carefully selecting a pen-point he wrote:

"It will be quite obvious to you that I called unexpectedly tonight. The week was up, you see. I take the liberty of leaving under the paperweight at my elbow a two-dollar bill. It ought to be ample payment for the damage done to your faithful traveling companion. Have the necessary stitches taken in the gash and you will find the kit as good as new. I was more or less certain not to find what I was after, but as I have done no irreparable injury I am sure you will forgive my love of adventure and excitement. It was really quite difficult to get from the fire escape to your window, but it was a delightful experience. Try crawling along that ten-inch ledge yourself some day and see if it isn't productive of a pleasant thrill. I shall not forget your promise to return good for evil some day. God knows I hope I may never be in a position to test your sincerity. We may meet again, and I hope under agreeable circumstances. Kindly pay my deepest respects to the Countess Ted, and believe me to be,

"Yours very respectfully,

"SPROUSE.

"P. S.—I saw O'Dowd today. He left a message for you and the countess. Tell them, said he, that I ask God's blessing for them forever. He is off tomorrow for Brazil. He was very much relieved when he heard that I did not get the jewels the first time I went after them, and immensely entertained by my jolly description of how I went after them the second. By the way, you will be interested to learn that he has cut loose from the crowd he was trailing with. Mostly nuts, he says. Dynamiting munition plants in Canada was a grand project, says he, and it would have come to something if the d——d women had only left the d——d men alone. The expletives are O'Dowd's."

* * * * * * *

Ten hours before Barnes found this illuminating message on his library table he stood at the window of a lofty Park avenue apartment building, his arm about the slender, yielding figure of the only other occupant of the room. Pointing out over the black housetops, he directed her attention to the myriad lights in the upper floors of a great hostelry to the south and west and said:

"That is where you are going to live, darling."

[THE END.]

DRESS AND CHARACTER.

How a British Costumer Studies Customers.

Temperamental costumes are becoming fashionable in England, an ambitious suburban dressmaker has been informing a representative of the London Daily Chronicle, and adds that most badly dressed women are victims not of insufficient allowances, but of lack of thought. She contends that frocks should be in sympathy with character. The woman of vivid, arresting temperament looks well enough in highly-colored clothes, but the woman of quiet, shy disposition who wears a startling gown looks badly dressed.

"I study types," she asserts. "I spend fifteen minutes talking to a woman about all sorts of things before I discuss clothes. I then have the index to her character, and am able to make appropriate suggestions. It may interest you to know six distinct types for whom I have provided frocks lately, and the character of the clothes.

"A quiet, shy, rather nervous woman: Frock in nut brown crepe de chine with cross-over top, long sleeves and skirt.

"An abrupt woman, who can however, be very gracious: Roomy frock in navy blue shantung in chemise style, with touches of sealing wax red. Girdle to give grace.

"Woman of lively temperament, full of fun and originality: Sleeveless frock in natural shantung, with coatee in brilliant red, edged with black waxed ribbon.

"Elderly woman who likes nice clothes, but thinks she is too old for them: A dress in satin charmeuse in discreet tones of mauve and blue; the colors, while giving rest, are also highly decorative.

"'Superior' type of woman, who thinks it a waste of time to bother about clothes: Coat and skirt in gray gabardine. Skirt wide at foot and with elastic waist. Large pockets in well-cut, loose-fitting coat.

"Common-sense married woman with several children: Frock in royal blue eolienne made without fastenings. Tucks as decoration.

"I think the frocks explain themselves. The abrupt woman needed comfortable clothes, but with a touch of graciousness to match her latent charm; the quiet woman was best expressed in brown; the vivid woman wanted something striking, and the elderly woman, rather afraid of herself, needed brightness as well as repose; while the high-brow lady required workmanlike clothes cut with grace to take away hardness. The mother's frock was in bright blue to express her joy in finishing household duties, but with homelike tucks to express her motherhood."

VALUE OF MUSEUMS.

Work That Big Ontario Institution Is Doing.

Many people think of a museum in exactly the same terms as the little boy who called it a "dead circus." The cheap, side show museum which carries around its collection of monstrosities and fakes has done much to create this idea in the public mind. Hundreds of the individuals who visit our Royal Ontario Museum seem disappointed not to find huge grotesque creatures adorning the Zoology Department, instead of the most familiar animals so life-like that one almost wonders how they were enticed up so many stairs.

The institution aims to bring together an exhibit of animals from all parts of Ontario, including the very commonest sorts, as well as the really rare forms. With this aim in mind, the modern museum becomes an educational institution which takes its place in the community along with the public library.

In the libraries we may find descriptions and pictures of birds, for instance; in the museum we find the actual birds. We may find them both in collections arranged to show to which bird family they belong, and in special cases showing them amid their natural surroundings.

This latter method is quite a new one. In the Royal Ontario Museum at present there are about twenty of these cases in the Zoology Department and more are being prepared. Birds and animals are mounted amid their natural surroundings to illustrate their nesting habits and other points in their life history. Each group is a reproduction of an actual scene from the out-of-doors. No "faking" is involved in composing them. The materials are, as far as possible, the identical ones which were associated with the particular bird in question. For instance, in the case showing the habitat of the Sparrow Hawk, the very pine stump in which the hawk was found is used in the setting. The backgrounds are made from photographs taken on the field, enlarged in proper proportion and exquisitely colored. Such materials as leaves and fruits which would wither or decay are reproduced in wax from the actual specimens. The usual method of preserving such specimens in alcohol is not very satisfactory, as they often shrink and discolor so that they are not at all life-like. This is being overcome at the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology by making colored casts. The work is so carefully and accurately done that the finished cast is an exact duplicate of the live specimen, both in color and markings.

In the preparation of the birds and animal cases, this method is resorted to wherever the original parts are perishable. The cast is made directly from the original and is accurate down to the finest detail. Nestlings, such as the tiny, naked nestlings, must be reproduced entire as they would dry and discolor, and look like anything but little birds. In doing these the downy feathers are removed, the bird cast in wax the same color as the young birds and the down replaced with a needle. The finished product presents an absolutely natural appearance.

The representation of the natural surroundings is correct to the most marvelous details. The dried mullein stalks beside the nest; the little lady-bug on a twig; the disease spots on the leaves; a toad on a tree trunk, a grasshopper freshly caught in the claws of the Sparrow Hawk—all are so perfect and natural that an unobservant person is apt not to even see them.

The insect collection in this department is also worthy of mention, as it is arranged to be of maximum value to those interested in their collection and study. There is a "school collection" for the beginner, specially made up for public and high school pupils. It includes over one hundred of our commonest insects and by looking through the five cases containing this collection, one can readily discover to which family the specimen to be identified belongs. For closer identification one goes to this family in the systematic collection.

In these and numerous other ways, the staff of the museum is trying to make its collections of more use to the ever-growing number of people who take a real interest in nature and the creatures of the out-of-doors.

Sending Seeds to Sleep.

A well-known scientist has been sending mustard seeds to sleep by subjecting them to air containing a high percentage of carbon dioxide. In this condition they fail to germinate.

The effect upon the breathing of a pea was also tried, and it was shown that the gas depressed the respiration to a marked extent.

Extraordinary things have been done with cucumbers. It has been found that they can be grown from their earliest infancy in continuous electric light without any period of darkness. Thus it is proved that a daily resting-time is not needed by the plant.

Another problem which has been making rapid strides is that of electro-culture. Thin wires are stretched above the crops, so that a small current passes through the air to the crops below.

It has been found that a crop of cereals can be increased by the use of electricity.

The total energy necessary for an acre is only that required for a fifty-candle-power lamp, and if the cost of the installation required to produce and distribute the current in actual practice can be kept low, a new method is at hand to increase the yield of crops.

Words That Were Stolen.

The majority of our military words were originally French.

Sword and rifle and gun are about the only three of them that are really English in origin.

The history of those which denote rank is curious. The word soldier comes from the Latin solidus, a small coin; the solidarius, or soldier, was a man who earned a solidus a day.

The corporal was the man in charge of a corps, originally a little body of men about the size of a modern platoon.

What of the lance-corporal? This word has a remarkable story. In old days, when a knight was unhorsed in battle, he had to report to the nearest mounted officer, and to fight by his side. Whilst so doing he was known as "lance to a colonel," "lance to a captain," and so on. Eventually the words "to a" dropped out, and "lance" came to denote simply assistant. Nowadays it is used only for the non-commissioned ranks.

The sergeant was originally a "surveillant," or overseer. His business was to march behind the rear rank, and to prevent any who had "cold feet" from bolting. For this reason he was armed with a spear or axe. Even sergeants occasionally showed a desire to take a short cut for home in battle, and it was found necessary to have a superior surveillant, or sergeant-major, to march behind them and keep them from straying.

The sergeant-major's post became in course of time so important that in action he was virtually second-in-command of the battalion. A new commissioned rank was therefore created in which the "sergeant" was dropped and the "major" retained. That is how the rank of major came into existence.

The captain derives his name from the Latin word caput, a head; he was the head man, or chief. In old days this was the highest rank of all. Later an officer called the captain-general came into existence, and after a short time the first part of his title was dropped, general alone being retained for officers of the highest rank. The only remaining rank is that of the colonel, the commander of a "colonne," or column.

Beware of False Furs.

Probably the most beautiful of all furs is ermine, which is used to trim the state robes.

What kind of animal wears this glorious white pelt with the little black tip to its tail? Surely it must be something very rare indeed.

As a matter of fact, ermine is nothing more or less than the fur of the stoat, the little brown, slim-bodied beast that one may see any day during a country walk. In the northerly regions he changes color on the approach of winter, in order to match the snow.

There are other furs with high-sounding names which are really rabbit-skins. "Seal coney" and "coney sable" are made from such skins, the fur being specially treated in order to make it resemble that of more highly-prized creatures.

Even the household cat is used by the furrier, and so good is her coat that it may be worked up to imitate some of the costliest furs.

It was discovered some years ago that common short-haired cats grew long, thick coats in cold climates. The idea was taken up by one man, who made a large sum of money by exporting cats to the island of Kamchatka, in Asiatic Russia, where he bred them for the sake of their skins.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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Origin of Surnames

There is no more interesting study than that of surnames, the evolution of which in many instances is remarkable, if not romantic.

Prior to the Norman conquest of England such things as surnames were unknown. The country was very sparsely populated, so that the single Christian name usually sufficed to distinguish a man from his fellows.

When the Norman went to England they brought very few Christian names with them; the majority were Henrys, Johns, Williams, or Richards. So it became necessary to have some means of distinguishing between them.

A partial solution of the difficulty was found by ordaining that landowners should add the name of their estates to their first names. Thus we had Henry of Winchester, Henry of Durham, Henry of Peterborough, and so on.

At that time men were known also by their trades or callings, and as son usually succeeded fa her in business, a great class of what we may call trade-names soon sprang up. There were possibly several Johns in a village, but as their occupation varied one was called John the Tailor, another John the Fisher, and a third John the Tanner.

When the original Johns died their sons, who might be Henry, James, and Robert, took on their businesses and succeeded to their descriptive trade names. To this class of surnames belong, Smith, Fletcher (which means "arrowmaker"), Butcher, Weaver, Collier, Winter (which is Vintner, or wine merchant), Leach (doctor or "vet"), Clark, Painter, Butler, and a host of others.

The development of surnames went on also in other directions. Three Johns, for example, might be distinguished not by the trade but by the Christian names of their fathers. The first might be John Robin's son, the next John John's son, and the third John Herbert's son. In this way the multitude of "son" surnames came into being—Jackson, Peterson, Jamieson, and the like.

Again, instead of calling a man Henry Roger's son, he might be known simply as Roger's Henry or Henry Rogers. Thus Gilbertson, Gilberts, Gibson, and Gibbs are really all the same name, Gib being the diminutive or affectionate form of Gilbert.

The next step was to distinguish men by means of nicknames referring to their physical powers, or the color of their hair, eyes, complexion, or clothing. These nicknames became crystallized into surnames. Examples are Armstrong (or strong i' th' arm), Swift, Straight, Crook, Small, Black, White, Green, Brown and Grey.

The likeness of persons to certain animals produced such names (originally nicknames) as Fox, Catt, Bull, Lamb, Badger, and Bird.

People from other lands received and kept the names of Scott, Irish, French, Dane, Norman (meaning Norwegian), Holland, and Spain.

To the last class of surnames belong those which denote place of birth. Originally a man would be known as, say, John o' London, then the "o" or "of" was dropped, and he became simply John London.

Many examples of this type of name will occur to you in a moment. Tyldesley, the famous Lancashire cricketer, comes of a family hailing from the village of Tyldesley, in the County Palatine.

Scottish, Irish, and Welsh names were evolved on similar lines, though most of them belong to the "son" class. The Scottish Mac, the Irish O', and the Welsh Ap all mean "son of." The Welsh, however, have in a vast number of cases adopted the English form, as we see in Evans (Evan's son), Jones (John's son), Davis (Davy's son), and Williams (William's son).

Old London's Weavers.

Hemmed in by warehouses and factories, and within a stone's throw of one of the great railroads, half a dozen modest dwellings in Bethnal Green road, east, London, England, still carry on the ancient art of their forefathers — weaving — thus representing the last of the colony of Huguenots who settled there in Elizabeth's time.

Outside one of the workshops may yet be seen the sign of the trade—a spindle; but the workers inside, though they bravely carry on, tell mostly of the past glories of the weaving trade. Things are not like they used to be, the say. Only pure silk is used here, and the market price is necessarily too costly for the average buyer, who is content with artificial silk.

Then again, the spindle is a slow and monotonous mode of livelihood in these days of quick living, and many descendants of the ancient weavers have forsaken it for other forms of employment.

Guide Book Grins.

Who shall say that compilers of Guide Books are lacking in the lighter touches of humor? The following appear among other useful travelers' phrases in English, Japanese, Chinese, and Russian in the "Official Guide to Eastern Asia," prepared by the Imperial Japanese Railway Administration:

Let us go into the dining-room.
Will you take a little of this roast beef?
Just a small slice if you please.
What do you think of this champagne?
Let us go into the drawing-room.

The Eucalyptus Tree.

In Australia the eucalyptus tree grows to unusual size, and at the famous exhibition of 1851 there was displayed a board that was 148 feet in length that was sawed from the trunk of one tree, while pictures of others were shown that were as much as eighteen feet in diameter.

Boots From Metal.

Boots made of a special patent metal, extremely light and cheap, with all parts replaceable, have been designed by a Marseilles workman.

There are 19,772,634 parliamentary electors in the United Kingdom.

WORLD'S WORST POACHER.

Wily Fox Destroys Much Food of Great Value.

Often during the dark nights of early spring the woodlands ring with a loud, sharp barking, different from that of a dog. No one who knows the fox's cry could ever mistake one for the other.

The reason for all this nocturnal clamor is that the fox's mating season is at hand. Many a fierce battle between suitors takes place at this time. The vixen sits by to watch the progress of the struggle; then, when the fight is decided, she trots away with the victor, whilst the vanquished rival slinks off to lick his wounds. The "earth," which will soon be the nursery for a thriving family of fat wooly cubs, is often a rabbit-hole, enlarged and improved by the joint labors of fox and vixen. Sometimes it is a cranny in the rocks.

It is curious to notice how even such a fierce marauder as the fox can live in perfect harmony with a colony of rabbits, which form the staple article of his diet. If he makes his "earth" in a bank occupied by rabbits, he will never harm any of his tiny neighbors. This does not mean that he strikes rabbit off his menu. He brings in rabbits as often as before, but he gets them from some distant warren.

This is all the more surprising when we consider that the fox is one of the laziest of hunters. He seldom chases his game, preferring to lie in wait and capture it with a single bound. Sometimes, like his cousins, the stoats and weasels, he fascinates his victim by a series of weird "stunts." He will roll on his back or make comic springs into the air. Brer rabbit is amused and curious. He watches the game, not realizing until it is too late that the entertainer requires payment in kind for his performance.

Pheasants, ducks, chickens, geese, and turkeys all find their way to his larder, for he is a great poacher.

Once he has made his kill, the fox seizes his prey by the neck, and with one jerk flings it over his shoulder. Then he trots off with the swag on his back.

Away in the "earth" the vixen is waiting for him with her litter of cubs. As soon as they are big enough to eat meat, they keep their father busy. They have huge appetites, and even a plump goose does not go far amongst the family.

Sometimes, if you approach the "earth" quietly, you may see the vixen at play with her boisterous youngsters. She rolls them over with her paws, lies on her back, and allows them to "scrag" her.

All through the summer they spend a peaceful time. Then one September morning they are aroused by all kinds of fearsome noises inside the covert. Hounds crash through the undergrowth, giving tongue as they bustle some youngster from his hiding-place. Cub-hunting has begun; the families must be broken up and the cubs made to shift for themselves.

Later, when autumn has thinned the hedges, hunting begins in earnest. One day the fox finds that the entrance to his home has been blocked. His slumbers are interrupted by the cries of the huntsman urging on his pack. Then suddenly hounds appear. Hustled from his hiding-place, the fox steals out of the wood. "Go-o-o-ne away," comes a cry; "Ta-a-a," goes the horn, and immediately the pack is on his trail.

There a a long and gallant run, during which he twists and turns, and uses a hundred artifices to foil his pursuers. Then the hounds are upon him, and in a few seconds his poaching days are at an end.

A Sealskin Church.

The world's queerest church was discovered not long ago by a missionary in the Arctic. It stands on Blacklead Island, Cumberland Sound, and is constructed entirely of sealskins.

Wood and other building material not being available, the missionary responsible for its erection sewed the skins together and stretched them over whalebone "girders."

Another Eskimo missionary built a church of snow, with seats, altar, and pulpit complete. He stated that his snow-built edifice was warmer than most churches he had visited in England.

Among cathedrals, probably the most curious is to be found in Uganda. Viewed from a distance, it looks like a giant haystack, but at close quarters it is seen to be built of grass and mud. It seats four thousand persons.

"GAME" TREES.

Certain Kinds of Wood More Scarce and Costly.

Never before were games so popular as to-day, and never were the manufacturers of game implements busier. Most of these implements are made—partly, at least—of wood, and the world's forests are being ransacked for the best material.

For cricket-bats English willow is the best—indeed, the only material—and willows are grown specially for the purpose, and all the best timber for bow-making comes from the south of Europe. Spanish yew is considered the best of all.

For croquet mallets box is a valuable wood, but it is difficult to get large enough timber for the purpose. The best box grows on chalk soil.

The high cost of lacrosse sticks is due to the increased price of hickory. It is much more expensive these days to play Canada's national game.

Cane for the handles of bats and for polo mallets comes from the East, and is imported in great bundles, tied tightly together. A very special sort of cane is that used for the making of split-cane fishing-rods. It is of peculiarly hard and solid texture, and only the outer skin is used. Greenheart, also much in favor for fishing-rod manufacture, comes from North America; blue mahoe, another valuable wood for top joints, is a South American product.

The best black walnut for making gun butts is grown in Kentucky and other of the middle States of North America.

Stocks of all sorts of timber ran very low during the war, and, since all wood used for games implements requires long and careful seasoning, there is still a famine in many sorts, and a consequent rise in price.

One of the most difficult things to obtain at present is a good shaft for a golf club, especially for a driver. These people are lucky who own prewar golf clubs.

Lord Esher is Answered

By Writer Who Defends Memory of Lord Kitchener

It may be doubted if the damage to a great reputation done by Lord Esher's "Tragedy of Lord Kitchener" will be repaired until, in the future, somebody else writes a biography of the British Secretary of War. When the book first appeared a few months ago, the standing of Lord Esher and the fact that he appeared to write like a sympathetic if candid friend and even confidant of Lord Kitchener, kept critics dumb. He spoke so confidently and yet with an appearance of such fairness that the admirers of Lord Kitchener were driven to the sad conclusion that they had been mistaken, that their idol had feet of clay, and that he had been tremendously over-rated as a soldier and administrator. Now that the first shock of the revelations is over these admirers are beginning to find their voices and from many quarters come emphatic protest against Esher's book with its misleading title. People are asking what reason was there to write such a book even if it had been a true picture, which, they assert, it is not. They are even suggesting that Lord Esher was by no means the author who should have attempted the work.

Blackwood's Magazine takes Lord Esher to task on general grounds, but Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry M. Lawson, a soldier who served with distinction in the Egyptian and South African campaigns, writes in the Nineteenth Century discussing the book in detail and setting forth the belief that Kitchener was not over-rated and that never in his long career did he perform such great service to his country as after the outbreak of the Great War. In the view of Sir Henry, Kitchener did more than any other Englishman to defeat the enemy, even though he did not live to see that defeat achieved. He is able to quote Earl Haig on this point. The British field marshal said, "Who can doubt that but for this man and his work Germany would have been victorious? Perhaps the victory would have come to us sooner had he been with us to the end." This judgment of a soldier would seem to be worth the judgment of a dozen politicians.

Lord Esher's peculiar disqualification for writing an unprejudiced history is challenged by Sir Henry Lawson on the ground that he was a member of the Committee on Imperial Defence, "which was responsible for working out that war policy which Lord Kitchener ultimately overturned." For one so placed, it was difficult to discern even-handed justice as regards Lord Kitchener and to give their full weight to criticisms which involved not only his friends, but himself." It was Kitchener who put an end to the policy of a limited liability assistance to France which the Committee had adopted. He foresaw a long and desperate war and the necessity of raising an army of millions of men. A few days before he sailed upon the Hampshire he said in the House of Commons:

"Such an idea was contrary to the theory of all Europeans soldiers. Armies, it had long been argued, could be expanded within limits, but could not be created in time of war. I felt myself that though there might be some justice in this view, I had to take risks and embark upon what might be regarded as a gigantic experiment."

In disproof of the Esher theory that Lord Kitchener was no longer the strong, far-seeing, vigorous man he had been years before, Gen. Lawson quotes the fact that one distinguished soldier after another argued with him and strove to convince him that his plan—the plan that was to bloom in Kitchener's army—was an impracticable one. The Cabinet was not with him, but Kitchener stuck to his guns and eventually forced the scheme upon his colleagues. He blames the Cabinet in the years preceding the Great War for its failure to consult Kitchener, who in a letter to Lord French three weeks after the outbreak of war, said:

"Had I been consulted on military matters during the last three years I would have done everything in my power to prevent the present state of things in which the country finds itself."

Blackwood's blames the politicians for Lord Kitchener's troubles and also for what it considers an attempt to blacken his memory. Kitchener did not possess the qualities necessary for success in politics. He had spent his life in serving his country. He did not stop to gauge pressure or to accommodate divided opinions. "The mere aspect of twenty-three middle-class, middle-aged or elderly civilians pretending to conduct a war appalled him. It was not Lord Kitchener's business from 1914 onwards to conciliate the politicians. It was his duty to create an army which the politicians had neither the wish nor the capacity to create." As Blackwood's says, it is by the positive virtues that Lord Kitchener will be remembered, not by negative failings, which had nothing to do with the crowning triumph of his career, the creation of Kitchener's Army.

Loneliest Spot In Empire.

Where is the loneliest place in the British Empire? Captain Galloway, of the Pacific liner Carcovado, who knows the world well, believes that it is the Falkland Isles. "There is not much to do there," says the captain. "There is a 9-hole golf course and one piano. The piano was put ashore by the Good Hope before she went out to meet Von Spee's squadron. There is also one cinema film, which is shown in the town hall now and then." Captain Galloway brought away the Government piano from the Falklands, who had become mentally afflicted owing to the loneliness.

Tribute to Canadian Universities.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking as Chancellor of Leeds University, declared that the Canadian universities were built not for to-day or tomorrow, but for 500 years hence, and this spirit was disclosing itself both externally and internally in the universities in Canada. If a university was wanted in Canada the money therefore was found either by individuals or, as was the case in most of the provinces, by the provinces themselves, which instanced a determination to provide for a straight course from the national school to the university.

HARVEST OF THE OCEAN

FISHING LINE WITH 2,000 HOOKS SOMETIMES USED.

Frederick W. Wallace Tells About the Methods of Canadian Fishermen Who Work on the Grand Banks — Sometimes a Newfoundlander Makes as Much as $70 a Week as Result of His Toil.

In the National Geographical Magazine, Frederick W. Wallace, a Canadian writer, gives a description of the sailor fishermen who harvest the shoal waters of our eastern coasts and of their method of working. Following is a brief outline of the article:

"It has been my privilege to sail and steam the oceans in many kinds of craft ranging from the romantic full-rigged clipper ship to the oil-burning greyhounds of twenty-knot speed, and from the graceful, seakindly Grand Bank fishing schooner to the sturdy steam-trawler of North Sea type; but in all my voyaging I am inclined to the belief that the only real sailors we have to-day, in this mechanical age, are to be found in the Bank fishermen of North America's Atlantic coasts.

"The sailors I refer to are the crews of the fishing schooners that sail out of the fishing ports of Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and the New England states, and the ports which claim most of them are Lunenburg, N.S., and Gloucester and Boston, in Massachusetts.

"These deep-sea fishermen are a distinctive type peculiar to the North American Atlantic coast. Racially they are from the sturdy pioneer breeds of Highland Scotch, West Country English, and West Irish which settled in Newfoundland, Eastern Canada, Maine, and Massachusetts when America was young.

"As most people know, the Banks are vast areas of shoal water lying off the eastern coast of Canada. Upon these banks, in depths ranging from 15 to 200 fathoms, tremendous numbers of certain demersal species of fish are to be found at certain seasons. Cod is the commonest variety caught; haddock ranks second, while hake, pollock, cusk halibut, skate, whiting, catfish, wolf-fish, monk-fish and lumpfish are also marketed.

"The long-line is, as its name implies, a long line ranging from 2,100 to 2,400 feet in length, and is made of thin, but incredibly strong, tarred cotton. On each line there are from 600 to 800 snoods (thinner lines) and hooks.

"Each long-line is coiled down in a wooden tub and every hook has to be baited before the 'gear' is set.

"On every Bank fishing schooner, except hand-liners, on which the fishing is done from the deck, a number of flat-bottomed, high-sided boats called 'dories' are carried. These dories are from 18 to 22 feet over all. From six to twelve of these dories are carried by fishing schooners, and it is from the dory that the actual fishing is done.

"Every Bank schooner is a sort of seafaring democracy. The crew (16 to 25 men) work the ship on a cooperative basis, with the skipper as sailing and fishing boss. I have been on voyages where the men drew $70 each for a week's work, and on others where they made but $45 in two months.

"Each man has his dory-mate and his particular dory and they divide the work between them. It is incumbent upon them to have their lines in good shape and their dory properly equipped when the skipper sings out, 'Bait up.' The schooner having reached the Bank to be fished and some 2,000 hooks have to be baited with pieces of herring, squid or capelin every time a set is made.

"When all the dories are overside the skipper, at the wheel of the schooner, determines the direction in which he wants to set his lines and the dories are let go, one at a time as the vessel sails along.

"The end of the first 'tub' of baited long-line is made fast to a light iron anchor to which a stout line and buoy-keg is attached. This is thrown into the water and the fisherman heaves the baited gear into the sea by means of a short stick. The fishermen in the dory hang on to the last anchor until it is time to haul the gear, or they may leave it altogether and pull back aboard the schooner again, leaving the location of their lines to be marked by a flag thrust into the buoy-keg attached to the anchors at each end.

"The line may be set for periods varying from thirty minutes to half a day. When ready to haul the long-line the fishermen insert a lignum-vita roller in the gunwale of the dory and pull the anchor and buoy up. The end of the line fast to the anchor is detached and the fisherman, standing in the bow of the dory, commences to haul the long-line out of the water. His dory-mate stands immediately behind him and as the line comes in it is his job to coil it back into the tub again after knocking off the untouched bait. The fisherman hauling the line disengages the caught fish by a dexterous turn of the hand.

"Though it is a hard, cold, and hazardous existence, yet the fisherman's life has some compensations. The cooks are masters of the culinary art and the meals provided are of the most luxurious description. There is a certain spirit of independence to the fisherman's life which makes it attractive. He is under no master but the skipper, whose rule is a fairly tolerant one. The men obey his orders without question. It is he who finds the fishing grounds, and the harder he keeps them working, the more money they will draw when the catch is sold."

Bird Champion Kicker.

Of the feathered creatures the cassowary probably is the most interesting, but only because of its peculiar facility in kicking. Weighing only 150 pounds, this bird has a backward kick of such force that it can break a man's leg. It can outkick a mule, in proportion to its size. Being a kicker, however, it lacks the beauty of some of the most tractable birds.

Petroleum Products.

It has been said that every possible necessity of a man's life, except the water he drinks and the air he breathes, may be supplied either directly or indirectly through the use of petroleum products, and even water may be pumped by a gasoline engine.

SEED POTATO STORING

Practical Advice Regarding Their Winter Placing and Keep.

The Stored Tubers Require Oxygen—Importance of Ventilation—Influence of Temperature—Look Over Seed at Planting—Danger to Hogs In Feeding Salt.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The potato is a living organism and if not kept under conditions favorable to continued life will die. Seed potatoes frequently fail to produce plants. The cause may be due to the death of the buds before planting.

Oxygen a Necessity.

All living plants require oxygen, and with the potato in storage this is obtained directly from the air. Potatoes in storage take in oxygen and also give off carbon dioxide and heat. The carbon dioxide and heat are harmful, and will destroy the tubers for seed purposes. Potatoes stored in dead air for 100 days rarely sprout and grow when planted. Potatoes stored in a moisture saturated air generally mold, soften and rot. Potatoes for seed purposes should be dry, clean and cool when placed in the storage bin or cellar—a dry earth floor is to be preferred.

Ventilation Important.

The ventilation should be arranged so that air is admitted at the bottom of the bins, move upwards very slowly and out at the ceiling or roof through ventilators designed to carry away water vapor and heat. Small bins separated by an air space or some arrangement such as an air box or double slatted gate that will prevent dead or warm air accumulations are to be preferred to large bin storage where the temperatures may run too high or the air become moist and dead.

Influence of Temperature.

Potatoes stored in cellars when the temperature is kept at 55 degrees will sprout in about 75 days. If the temperature is kept at 45 degrees the sprouting will be slower, usually about 125 days. A 40 degree temperature will delay the sprouting still further, holding up the maturing process so that the buds do not start while in storage until about 200 days from the time of entering the storage. Temperatures of 50 degrees and upward, together with light generally give considerable trouble through inducing sprouting. Cellars that can be kept under 50 degrees and given sufficient ventilation to prevent dead air or moisture accumulations are generally satisfactory.

Examine Seed at Planting Time.

At planting time the seed may be firm and look all right. If it fails to send up good strong sprouts in reasonable time after planting you are advised to investigate the conditions under which the seed potatoes had been stored as one of the possible causes of failure. Plant live seed and get a one hundred per cent. stand of vigorous plants. In buying seed potatoes get them early, examine the buds and if in doubt about their vitality plant a few early and watch developments before planting the main crop.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Danger to Hogs In Feeding Salt.

Salt is dangerous to hogs. Though, like other animals, swine crave salt they are more easily poisoned even by small quantities of it. If they receive small amounts regularly at first they seem to develop a tolerance for salt, but care must be exercised in giving it to them.

Certain pigs were allowed to graze in pastures with cattle where they had access to a salt lick or trough, licked the salt ravenously, and all but three of the herd died. In another case where salt brine was mixed with sugar-water and fed to hogs with garbage, the pigs were poisoned and died within 48 hours.

Salt-poisoned pigs usually show no symptoms until from 12 to 24 hours or more. They then show increased thirst, dizziness, or a deep stupor, frothing at the mouth, refusing feed, and sometimes being afflicted with vomiting or diarrhoea. Death usually follows after 24 hours.

Treatment in such cases may consist of a dose of two teaspoons of cornstarch boiled in two ounces of water until transparent and then diluted with water enough to make one pint; or a tablespoon of raw ground linseed mixed with water until it makes a mucilaginous mass.

When salt is given to pigs it should be included as an ingredient in a mixture containing three parts each of sodium sulphate, sodium chloride (salt), sodium carbonate, iron sulphate, and one part of flowers of sulphur. This may be placed in some kind of a self-feeder where hogs may have free access to it, or, it may be giving by mixing from three to five tablespoons to a barrel of slop-feed, or from two to three tablespoons to the bushel of dry feed, mix thoroughly.

It is not advisable to have salt alone in any kind of container at the free disposal of hogs.

Place for Horses to Roll.

Where horses are closely confined in stalls most of the time, they are more apt to roll in the filth and manure than if they had been taken out and allowed to roll once a day. Letting them roll outside of stalls saves much currying and brushing, avoids the possibility of the animal rolling where it would get fast, and adds to its health and vigor by keeping it cleaner.

His Wit Was Ready.

Mark Twain was strap-hanging one day. As the street car turned the corner the strap broke and Mark Twain fell into the lap of an angry lady, who glowered at him "Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company has ever conferred a favor on me." She had to smile.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

EFFECTS OF CROPPING

Sure to Exhaust the Best Soil in Time.

Plant Food Must Be Supplied—Mother Earth Has Her Limits—Seven Rules for Poultry Raisers—Breaking Up Broody Hens.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Lands that have been farmed for half a century usually show a decrease in crop production. A few farms that have been well managed in the various sections of Ontario are still very productive. Some have been so depleted of the plant food materials that were accumulated during the period of forest development as to be unprofitable under tillage today. Previous to clearing and cropping the process was accumulating fertility. Since cropping has been practiced the process has been reversed and supplanted by one of expenditure. Under a farming practice that exhausts the humus and returns no vegetable matter the soil hardens quickly, dries out and becomes nonproductive, simply because there is neither food nor soil life to release such to growing plants.

Mineral Elements Become Exhausted.

Frequently one of the mineral elements—lime, potash or phosphorous—is exhausted by cropping or leaching. Nitrogen exhaustion is a very common condition noticeable in lands that have been cultivated for more than twenty-five years. After all, the soil is only a storehouse for those elements required in the life processes of the food plants that the farmer grows. In that storehouse various forms of life are at work converting the unusable to a usable or food condition for the plant. If we crop for years and exhaust the nitrogen or the potash or the phosphorous to a point where any of such could not be supplied in quantity sufficient to meet the full demands of the growing plant then we have a condition of plant mal-nutrition or starvation.

Plant Food Must Be Supplied.

The plant can develop only to the extent that food is supplied to permit growth. Many of the thin crops noticeable in many sections of the province are thin simply because of soil exhaustion. Some part of the plant's ration is below the minimum requirement for best development. It may be nitrogen or potash or phosphorous. However, if we have robbed the soil of some fertility element to a point where we see a decline in yields we should return to the soil what we have taken away if we are to expect full yields again. Cropping will exhaust a soil if the system of rotation or management does not provide for ample return of the essential elements, nitrogen, potash and phosphorous. Effects of cropping are not noticed on the really well managed farms where clovers and other legume plants are prominent in the crop rotation, where the crops grown are fed to live stock and where some attention is paid to keeping the mineral elements, potash, phosphorous and lime, abundantly supplied.

Mother Earth Wants Only a Fair Show.

The soils of Mother Earth will, if reasonably and intelligently managed by all of the thousands of individual farmers, last for many centuries. Unfortunately all our farmers are not as reasonable as they might be, and we frequently see evidence of overcropping, soil robbing, poor management and lost labor.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Seven Rules for Poultry Raisers.

Here are seven safe rules for getting the most money from the summer flock:

1. Produce infertile eggs by removing the roosters from the flock in the summer time.
2. Provide clean nests and keep eggs clean.
3. Do not wash eggs.
Gather eggs twice daily during the summer to prevent them from being heated by the hen.
5. Keep them in a cool, dry place, away from the flies.
6. Market them at least twice each week.
7. Insist that they be bought on a quality graded basis.

Breaking Up Broody Hens.

Neglect in breaking up broody hens means a serious reduction in the number of eggs produced by Indiana farm flocks.

Confinement of broody hens in a slat bottom coop has proved satisfactory. This coop should be covered on top with slat or wire sides and may be placed outside, preferably under a tree to insure shade. A slat bottom coop prevents fowls from becoming comfortable and these soon lose their broody traits.

Common practice is to place hens in the coop for three days, releasing them in the evening. If they return to the nest they are returned to "jail" for three more days. This usually breaks up the most stubborn sitters.

Removing the broody hens from the nest the first evening she sits is a very important factor in breaking up broodiness. If hens are allowed to be undisturbed a few days it requires more time to break up broodiness and this results in a longer period of non-production.

Nasturtiums do not require rich soil, in fact, if put on rich soil they will produce more vine than flowers.

The reproduction of fruit and vegetables at home relieves transportation difficulties and solves the marketing problem.

Extra good growth of musk melons may be had by putting a bushel or so of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hill. Plenty of water during warm dry weather also helps.

In These Tough Times.

A big manufacturer discovered that a certain man had been representing himself as an agent for his firm, and had been doing twice as much business as any of the real agents. He informed the police. "I want this man collared as soon as possible," said he. "We'll have him under lock and key in a day or two," answered the detective. "Good heavens, man," shouted the manufacturer, "I don't want to imprison him. I want to engage him."

ARE YOU A MOTHER?

Health is Your Most Valuable Asset. Here is How to Take Proper Care of It



Hamilton, Ont.—"I was advised by a practical nurse to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic during expectancy and I have had every reason to be grateful for her advice, because it kept me in perfect health and I had practically no suffering. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not only beneficial to the mother but I am positive the child is benefited, too. I would not hesitate to recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to every expectant mother."—Mrs. C. Spike, 46 Hess St. N.

ARE YOU FRAIL? Read This

London, Ont.—"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as I received great benefit from its use. I have always been in frail and delicate health. I married late in life and I was in my fortieth year before becoming a mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription carried me safely through. My lovely little girl is now four years old. I still take Favorite Prescription when I feel the least bit weak or rundown and it always builds me up."—Mrs. J. G. Baldry, 237 Clarence St.

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for other mothers, it will do for you. Get it this very day from your neighborhood druggist in either liquid or tablet form, and write Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential medical advice or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory, Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial pkg. tablets.

Rapid Growth of London

Began With Commercial Era At the End of 18th Century

For more than sixteen hundred years, in fact when it was no more than the capital of England, London did not grow very fast; it was strictly comparable with other national capitals, and at the close of the fifteenth century a Venetian traveler considered it about as large as Florence.

"I was far smaller than cosmopolitan Rome under the Antonines," says M. R. Wyatt Tilby in the Edinburgh Review. "The old City walls were no larger than those of Paris; and even in Elizabethan days, when an unavailing attempt was made to stay its spread, the houses beyond its bounds were relatively few. The beginning of the commercial era at the end of the eighteenth century was also the beginning of London's rapid growth.

"Manufacturing industries soon found it convenient to open an office in the City for the south of England and the growing export trade. Long since a famous commercial mart, London now outstripped all its rivals and became the leading trade centre of Europe and beyond; and the final step was taken in the year after Waterloo. England introduced the gold standard, and London—already in command of liquid capital from the profits of the new British industries—was soon regarded as the financial pivot of the world.

"London was admirably situated for the purpose of the new finance. Lombard street was near enough to Westminster to be informed of the general policy of the one Government whose interests were world-wide, and was near enough the continent to keep in close touch with European affairs, but far enough away to be exempt from political revolutions.

"When these mercantile and financial enlargements took definite shape after Waterloo, the value of property rose enormously in the city, and the agents of these increasing activities, whose number was multiplying every day, could no longer live above their offices. A new suburban London then came into existence to accommodate their domestic needs, and its area quickly extended as locomotion improved, until the process in time made the whole of the home counties tributary to the capital. Until 1914 London increased its population by a steady 50,000 to 100,000 a year, and by the early twentieth century, when the habit of daily travel grew, its actual subjects were far more numerous than the census authorities were enabled enough to admit.

"The war appeared to stay this expansion for a time by stopping building. But the appearance was delusive. In fact it increased the political and industrial activities of London and it therefore merely aggravated the actual pressure of people in it. Since the mammoth could no longer grow naturally, its organs became congested.

"As a commercial city engrossed in trade London has always been a business of materialism. Never was a good more grossly noticed in ... plainly in its ... the very ... of poets. No other city in the world can show so long a roll of famous names in its literary ... the temple of Mammon has been the true fount of the divine fire."

Return of the Snuff Box.

Cigarette and pipe smoking does not seem the limit of feminine use for tobacco, as the London Express discovers that "snuff-taking" is a widespread secret habit among English women of the better class. One snuff manufacturer has given the paper some amazing information, declaring "Women consume 65 per cent. of the snuff now sold." He continued:

"For the most part women take snuff secretly. They will not admit the habit even to their dearest friends. Every walk of life has its women snuff-takers. I myself have come across thousands of them, especially among the cotton operatives in Lancashire. There old and young women are taking snuff daily.

"They tell me that it is beneficial in clearing the air passages from the 'rising fluff,' which is inevitable when they are at work. But it is not only the working girls who follow the practice. We number rich and poor alike among our clients, for we are able to judge their position by the quality of the snuffboxes they buy, some of which display exquisite workmanship."

Diamonds

One of our solitaire Diamonds is not only a joy to possess, but a good investment.

We have some splendid values to offer in Solitaires, put up in all the different styles of setting.

Priced at $25.00, $50.00, $60.00, $75.00, $100.00.

Also some good values in clusters and larger stones.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

FISH AND OYSTERS
NEW THIS WEEK

—Fresh White Fish.
—Fresh B. C. Salmon.
—Fresh Pike, dressed.
—Fresh Yellow Pickerel.
—Fresh Lake Trout.
—Also Smoked Fish.
—the Finnan Haddies.
—Fillets.
—Kippers. Bloaters.
—Boneless Herring.

Also

FRESH OYSTERS
in glass jars or in bulk

—Best Quality.
—Lowest Prices.
—Oyster Crackers, etc.

FRANK H. PERRY
Phone 130.

Plain Talks - No. 7

DEAR PEOPLE,—

We purpose taking for our text this period, "Sell Your Hammer and Buy a Horn." Our past lectures, besides being to us very profitable, have proved also to have annoyed one or two persons, namely, bums and stool pigeons. So accept our apologies if we seem to be blowing a little, and try us out and we will prove our words. We intend during the coming months to do a little profit sharing among our friends. Whilst visiting in Toronto and West it was our good fortune to become acquainted with leather dealers of a much larger standing than some of our competitors, and also to buy in markets more reasonable. By buying in large quantities we were able to purchase the best oak tanned leather at 17c. below ordinary market price. So as an inducement for you to try out this real good quality we intend to make a big reduction in the price of our shoe repairs, so take note of the following list and give us a trial to convince you we have the real goods.

Town Price	Our Price
$1.45.... Men's Soles	$1.30
.50.... Men's Heels	.40
1.10.... Ladies' Soles	.90
.35.... Ladies' Heels	.25

Patching and Rips done with neatness and quickest possible service. All repairs done in one day.

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

"Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a cramplike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.



This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist
He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

At H. W. KELLY'S you can get the best citron peel 57c., also lemon and orange peel (fresh) 37c. per lb., seedless raisins 25c., seeded raisins 25c., Dalmoco molasses, the best for your fruit cake. New prunes (not cold storage) cleaned, Sunkist oranges all sizes, 10 bars comfort soap 69c.; lovely cranberries just in, Spanish onions, fresh dates in bulk, finest eating grapefruit; also all kinds of candy for your Xmas stockings; also mixed nuts at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery, Campbell House corner.

The Adolphustown W. I. will meet at the home of Mrs. James Dorland, Wednesday afternoon, January 11th.

No boys that smoke cigarettes or that have been addicted to the use of cigarettes will be employed in Chicago Post Office.

Many people on the verge of despair have taken Tanlac and recovered. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

The Marysville Farmers' Club will hold an "At Home" at Camp Summerside, Deseronto, on Wednesday, January 11th.. Walters' orchestra.

E. J. SEXSMITH, Hon. Pres.
E. O. ASHLEY, President.
T. CURRY, Secretary.

A series of afternoon teas and card parties are to be held in the I.O.D.E. rooms, Barshaw block, during the winter season. On Thursday, January 5th, a small bridge party will be held from 3 to 5 o'clock, after which tea will be served to members and their friends.

The use of cigarettes has been made a bar to employment on the Rock Island Railway. The cigarette vitiates a man's capacity, enervates him, renders him listless and somewhat reckless, all of which are fatal to success in modern railway life, and other active life too.

Reduced prices on Winter Coats and Serge Dresses. A number of Children's Pleated Skirts from 6 to 14 years, at $3.50 each. A large assortment of Blouses to choose from. Also a few evening dresses left. Call and see our goods. Wishing all our customers a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

MRS. J. SAGAR.

Tanlac is a powerful, reconstructive, systematic and stomachic tonic. It tones up the system, restores lost appetite and makes you feel strong, sturdy and well, as nature intended. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

"Thou wilt show me the path of life: in Thy presence is fulness of joy; at Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." Ps. 16-11; "I will love Thee, O Lord, my strength," Ps. 18-1; "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience, the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith," Hebrews 12-1,-2. Let Thy favor and Thy blessing Crown the year we now begin. Let us all Thy strength possessing
Grow in grace and vanquish sin.

A BIBLE LOVER.

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"Douro" Aluminumware in attractive Xmas packages at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

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Gambling Ontario.

Over $56,800,000 was wagered at the race meetings in Ontario during the past season. The Ontario Jockey Club's two meets head the list with $8,837,000. Windsor Jockey Club coming next with $8,219,000, the Western Racing Association third with $7,445,000. The figures for the others were: Niagara Racing Association, $7,380,000; Kenilworth, $7,032,000; Thorncliffe, $6,508,000; Hamilton Jockey Club, $6,440,000; Metropolitan, $5,013,000.

The last returns received were those of the Western Racing Association, near Windsor, which show a profit for the first meeting of $55,713 and for the second of $6,130. In each case the figures do not take any consideration of depreciation of plant and equipment and other annual fixed charges. The amount wagered at the first meeting was $3,920,381, and at the second $385,327, the percentage taken by the club giving it $137,644 and $118,023.

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Wouldn't Do It Again.

A school presided over by a very harsh and bad-tempered teacher had a visit one afternoon from the bishop of the diocese.

The bishop, a genial soul, called before him a white-faced urchin who was very much cowed and depressed by an undeserved punishment he had received that morning.

"My boy," said the bishop, in eloquent tones, "who made this great and glorious earth of ours, and set the sun, moon, and stars in the wonderful firmament?"

The white-faced boy began to blubber.

"I did," he said, "but I won't do it again."

—o—

Poor Father.

"What a boy you are for asking questions," said the exasperated father. "I'd like to know what would have happened if I'd asked as many questions when I was a boy."

"Perhaps," suggested the young hopeful, "you'd have been able to answer some of—"

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Snow shoes, skates, and hand sleighs for Xmas gifts at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in or send in any news they may have for this column).

Mr. and Mrs. Crossley are spending New Year's in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dibb, Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith.

Mrs. Bennington, Prescott, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Cowan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dafoe spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Coleen Stewart, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Seager and family, Cleveland, Ohio, were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mills.

Mr. Grant Paul was home from Toronto for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Blewett spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Tate, Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coxall, of Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. F. Jas. Robin.

Miss Myrtle Stevens was home from Collingwood for the holidays.

Mr. Geo. Grange, London, is spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Miss Winnifred Craig has gone to California to visit her sister, Miss Marguerite Craig.

Miss Marion Stevens has returned to Toronto after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Atkins, of Trenton, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barber and children, of Montreal, were guests during Christmas week at the home of Dr. McLaughlin.

Mrs. W. W. Treleavin and daughter, and Miss Laura Vine, Toronto, spent the holidays the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Vine.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Davidson, of Calgary, Alta., spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. Arnold Wolfe.

Mr. Morris Wolfe has returned to Prescott after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe.

Mrs. LeRoy Trull and children, Bowmanville, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Tate, Selby.

Miss Madge Vanalstine, Toronto, spent the holidays with her sisters, Mrs. Matthew Taylor and Mrs. Allan Simpson.

Capt. Douglas Ham, of the Indian Army, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham, had the honor of meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a reception held at Government House, Bombay, India.

Dr. E. R. DuVal, Toronto, and family, are guests of Drs. DuVal and Paterson.

Miss Cowan, London, is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Miss Mabel McMillan, of Toronto, accompanniel her sister, Miss K. E. McMillan, to Napanee, on Friday and spent New Year's with her brother-in-law, Dr. McLaughlin.

Mr. Wm. E. Anderson, L.L.B., returned to his home in Chicago, Ill., after spending the Christmas holidays the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bowen and family, Dundas street.

Miss Veniece Howie spent Xmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Howie, Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Percy Bell left on Friday last to visit his brother, Mr. Kenneth Bell, Toronto.

Mrs. Clarence Vine, of St. Catherines, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. J. H. Miles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moat, Belleville, were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Wales.

Mrs. Z. A. Grooms is visiting her son in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Morrison, Kingston, spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hogan.

Miss Rola Fox, Toronto, and Miss Hypatia Fox, Midland, spent the holidays with their father, Mr. Max Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott, of Kingston, spent Christmas with Mrs. O. A. Knight.

Mr. A. E. Russell, Montreal, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Russell, Empey Hill.

Curlette—At Adolphustown, on Thursday, December 29th, 1921, Chas. A. (Del.) Curlette, aged 49 years.

Miss Lou Davy, of Belleville, spent New Year's the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Miss Sproule is spending New Year's in Toronto.

Miss Nellie Herring is spending New Year's in Toronto.

Keith McLaughlin returned on Tuesday to Toronto to resume his studies at the Dental College, after spending the holidays with his mother and brother.

Mr. Kenneth Ham, Toronto, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham, went to Peterborough on Friday to attend the ball and stay until the New Year.

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BIRTHS

Maker—At Napanee, on Wednesday, December 21st, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maker, a daughter.

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MARRIAGES

Fraser-Perry—By Rev. Dr. Shorey, at Trinity church parlors, on 28th December, 1921, Miss Rhea B. Perry, of Napanee and Mr. Sperry H. Fraser, of North Fredericksburgh.

Henderson-Dafoe—By Rev. Dr. Shorey, at Trinity church parlors, on 28th December, 1921, Miss Vera Dafoe, and Mr. Herbert J. Henderson, both of Hungerford township.

Shannon—Kirby—At Napanee, on Thursday, December 29th, 1921, by the Rev. Dr. Shorey, Mr. Herbert Bell Kirby, of Calgary, Alta., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Kirby, of Victoria, B.C., to Norma Eileen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shannon, of Napanee.

The Rails are Laid for Advantageous Buying, Many Special Values Through-Out the Store that Early January Shoppers Should Investigate.

THE ROBINSON CO., Limited, Napanee.



GREAT VALUES IN FURS
"Backed Up" by Great Quality and Superior Workmanship.

It would be a pleasure for us to take our customers through the various factories from which we secure our furs. It would be educational to most of you; it would also be an eye-opener. You would be amazed with the many steps necessary before the raw skin is perfected into a beautiful neck-piece. You would marvel at the skill and the exactness of the fur operators, cutters and designers. You would be pleased with the way in which all our fur pieces and coats are thoroughly inspected before being shipped. You would wonder, after watching all operations, that the cost is as low as it is when you stop to consider the prices on the skins in the raw. We get only the best because we insist on the best. We know the best is cheapest in the long-run, and we know that our customers will not be pleased with anything but the best.

WE GUARANTEE OUR FURS TO YOU

LADIES' HUDSON SEAL COAT made from beautiful selected skins, 42 inches long, made with shawl collar, deep cuffs, and brocaded Poplin lined.

Bust 40. Priced $325.00.

38 inch length. **$297.50.**

The same deeply furred skins are used in a splendid 40 inch coat.

This is trimmed with A No. 1 Alaska Sable on collar and cuffs. We could not repeat this coat at $475.00.

Our Special Sale Price, $385.00.

For Sports Wear are two very clever Fur Coats. They are made from Caroline Muskrats, imported at about half the cost of local skins.

These are cut 36 inches long, feature large collars, loose backs, bells and pockets.

Plain model, $178.00.

Seal trimmed model, $169.

At $225.00 we offer you a Coat made from local Ontario Muskrat Skins in natural color, and of unsurpassable quality.

This coat is cut on straight staple lines, featuring belt pockets and shawl collar.

Measures 45 inches long and is lined throughout with a splendid wearing material.

A real coat without frills.

French Chapelle Dyed Electric Seal Skins are used in producing these coats of outstanding durability and appearance. **Priced $150 each.**

These coats are being sponsored by the best manufacturers in the fur trade.

For the money no other fur offers greater service.

Obtainable in various sizes.

MEN—We have left three only Coon Coats. These are Coats so good that you will be as proud to wear them, as you are to drive your car. They are good because the quality is in the fur.

Each year the quantity of good skins grows less. Soon it won't be a question of money. If you want to own one take our advice and buy this year. We can't see how you can beat these values.

Priced $275.00 each.

IN SEPARATE FUR PIECES, OR IN SETTS, we have "Best Season Styles" in all the "Best Season Furs," and at prices which are greatly under the market.

If your fancy turns to Fox, Sable, Coon, Mink, Wolf, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Mole or Nutri, we can serve you with guaranteed styles, made from guaranteed skins.

FASHION PREDICTS THAT 1922 WILL BE THE GREATEST YEAR FOR SPORTS WEARING APPAREL KNOWN IN HISTORY

SEPARATE SKIRTS WILL PLAY A BIG PART



and the modern woman's wardrobe is not complete without its quota of ultra, smart, durable plaid or striped skirts.

For the winter season to wear with separate coat for the street, or to be worn with sweater for skating, they prove to be most useful, as well as fashionable.

We are clearing the balance of our present stock at a special reduction of 20 per cent.

This pleasing assortment is worthy of your special attention, as it contains skirts of outstanding beauty of material.

Sizes up to 30 inch waist band.

Reduced prices, from $6.95 to $18.

ARE YOU A HOME JOURNAL READER?

The January number is now on sale—**20c per copy.**

The Journal contains 132 pages of bright and interesting reading, featuring fiction, special articles, fashions, needlework, household, for children, art, features, poems, miscellaneous.

Secure your copy before the supply is exhausted.

36 INCH PURE WOOL SERGE

Color, Navy Blue. A big value. 98c. per yard.

This special value in Navy Blue Serge is now on display and sale in our Dress Goods Department. It is a very timely purchase and is an ideal fabric for children's wear.

We guarantee it to be all wool.

PLAIN FLANNEL, A POPULAR FABRIC FOR THE SLEEVELESS DRESS

29 inches wide, **$1.75 yd.** 36 inches wide, **$2.50 yard.**

Shades now in stock are Saxe, Fawn, Navy, Brown, Paddy, Marine, Mais. Other shades are being added, as soon as procurable.

As the demand is constantly increasing, and some shades hard to get, it is advisable to purchase while the assortment is available.

PRACTICE TRUE ECONOMY BY PURCHASING HORROCKSES FABRICS

Every person who buys Horrockses Fabrics is practising the greatest economy.

Horrockses Long Cloths, Nainsooks, White and Colored Flannelettes in appearance are best and wear longest.

Horrockses 36 inch wide long cloth in linen or soft finish, the best general purpose cottons, will stand hard usage, well adapted for pillow cases and underwear. Price 50c. yard.

Horrockses 42 inch wide flesh colored Diapheline for camisoles or night gowns, looks as good, will wear better than silk. Was $1.25 yard; new price, 90c. yard.

42 inch plain white Horrockses Madapolam, unexcelled for ladies or misses use. Wide enough to cut Kimona Sleeve Night Robes. Two lengths of material all that is required. Was $1.00 yard, now 75c. yard.

40 inch Horrockses White Nainsook, the best Nainsook for milady use. Was 95c., new price 60c. yard.

For Corset Covers Horrockses India Long Cloth is most desirable. Plain white, smooth, silky finish, one that will give lasting service. 36 inches wide, at 60c. and 65c. yard.

Horrockses Colored Flannelettes for Night Gowns, Pyjamas or Shirts, children and adults will find gives comfortable and lasting service. 33 inches wide. Was 75c, new price 50c. yard.

Horrockses White Flannelettes are more popular than ever. Garments made from these fabrics save you two and three makings. Also give greater comfort. They come plain and twill weave, 33 inch and 36 inch wide.

Plain weave, 33 inches wide, 75c. value, for 50c.; 36 inches wide, 90c. value for 60c.

Twill weave, 33 inches wide, 75c. value for 50c.; 36 inch, 95c. value for 65c.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF CONGOLEUM ART RUGS

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY THE 10th, 1922, we will place on sale our entire stock of Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs at greatly reduced prices. The factory is making some changes in the designs, consequently we have decided to clear out all patterns that we are not sure of being able to repeat later on. Congoleum Rugs have made a reputation much envied by other rug manufacturers. The designs are exclusive and with out doubt the best patterns of any medium priced rug on the market to-day. Eighteen in the lot, all in perfect condition.

2 Rugs, 2 x 3 yds.; 1, 2½ x 3; 3, 3 x 3; 8, 3 x 3½; and 4, 3 x 4.

2 x 3, price $11.20, for $8.96; 2½ x 3, $14.20, for $11.46; 3 x 3, $16.45, for $13.00; 3 x 3½, $19.20, for $15.37; and 3 x 4, $22.00, for $17.60.

We anticipate a big rush for Congoleum Rugs this coming season.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.